The Salisbury Banner

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY

JOHN SPELMAN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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The Salisbury Banner.

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All Advertisements WILL BE INSERTED AT THE FOLLOWING RATES

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square (16 lines) one insertion	$1 0
Each subsequent insertion	25
One square six months	4 75
One square one year	8 00
Quarter of a column one year	20 00
Half a column one year	35 00

Longer advertisements in the same proportion. No discount on above prices.

DOCTORS' CARDS.

DRS. WHITEHEAD & CALDWELL,

HAVE associated themselves in the PRACTICE of MEDICINE, and offer their PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the public. Those who wish it, can have the services of both, in any case, without extra charge.

OFFICE.—The same occupied at present by Dr. Whitehead:

M. WHITEHEAD. J. A. CALDWELL,

December 1, 1858.

AT HENDERSON & ENNISS' new Drug and Chemical Store, Physicians will find a select Stock of **Pure Chemicals, Extracts, Pharmacuetical Preparations, Surgical Instruments, &c., &c.**

Great care is exercised in the preparation of Syrups, Tinctures, Fluid Extracts, and Ointments, all being made strictly in accordance with the U. S. Pharmacopea and conformably with recent improvements in Pharmacy.

Salisbury Jan. 18, 1859.

Medical Card.---PILES, FISTULA, Stricture, Tumors, Cancers and Scrofula CURED.

Pamphlets containing testimonials of the highest character will be forwarded to any that may wish to test the truth of the above.

CASES CURED IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Hon. Geo. C. Mendenhall, Jamestown, N. C
Col. Samuel Bingham, Mocksville, "
Archibald P. Carter, Esq., " "
F. Dorsett, Pittsboro', "

A great many others have been cured in North Carolina by the use of Dr. Clopton's remedies.

A three cent stamp must accompany all communications.

CURES GUARANTEED.

Address J. A. CLOPTON,
Huntsville, Ala.

March 30, 1859. 38 1y.

Dr. R. S. BESSENT,

SURGEON DENTIST, SALISBURY, North Carolina, has removed to the Dental Rooms on the corner formerly occupied by DR. BASON, where he is prepared to attend all operations connected with his profession.

January 1, 1859. tf

LAW NOTICES.

N. N. FLEMING

HAS removed his Law Office to the new Brick Row, opposite the old County Court Clerk's Office.

January 1, 1859.

LAW NOTICE.

ROBERT E. LOVE, COUNSELLOR AND Attorney at Law, has removed his office to the building in the rear of the Court House, formerly used as the county court Clerk's Office.

Feb. 21. 35-tf.

W. L. SAUNDERS,

Attorney-at-Law, Salisbury, North Carolina,

WILL attend the courts of ROWAN, STANLY and CABARRUS Counties. Office Opposite the Hardware Store, next door to Cowan's Brick Row

January 1, 1859. 1y.

BUSINESS CARDS.

GEO. A. WARDER. WM. D. BARRET

WARDER & BARRETT,

BOTH OF THE LATE FIRM OF

GEO. A. WARDER & CO.,

ESTABLISHED IN 1848.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS,

No. 266 Baltimore Street,

(opposite Hanover street,)

BALTIMORE,

Would respectfully ask the attention of Merchants to their large and well assorted Stock, embracing every style, quality, and color of

MENS' AND BOYS' HATS AND CAPS,

Selected Expressly for the Trade.

BY THE CASE OR DOZEN.

All orders will receive prompt and careful attention.

Aug, 16. 8-12m

Cheaper than the Cheapest!

GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES

AT THE NEW STORE!

WE RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE citizens of Salisbury and surrounding country that we will sell from this day our large and well selected stock of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., at reduced prices.

We invite every one, to examine our stock and see where the best bargains are to be had.

HAMMERSHLAG & MENDELS.

Salisbury, May 1. 45-tf

☞ We shall open to-day a few cases of Calico, warranted fast colors at 10 cents a yard,

MANSION HOTEL, SALISBURY.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken this long established and well known Hotel, and has made every possible preparation to accommodate the business, travelling and visiting portion of the public, in the most satisfactory manner.

Every comfort is provided at his House, and TABLES are abundantly supplied, and attended by a careful ostler; and to all departments the proprietor gives his personal attention.

A comfortable OMNIBUS runs regularly to the depot on the arrival of the cars.

With these efforts to please, a liberal share of the public patronage is confidently solicited.

WM. ROWZEE.

Salisbury, Jan. 28. 1858. tf—28

NOTICE TO ALL.

I HAVE DETERMINED TO SETTLE MY outstanding business, and for that purpose have placed all my papers, notes and accounts in the hands of JOHN BEARD, who is my agent; and all those that remain unsettled on the 25th of this month, will certainly have to pay cost. MONEY I MUST AND WILL HAVE.

M. HOFFLIN.

Feb. 7th, 1860. 36-tf

MICHAEL BROWN,

Commission Merchant, Salisbury, N. C.

PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION given to the purchase of all kinds of produce and to all consignments tobe sold in this market or shipped to other Ports.

Feb. 7, 1859.

TURNIP SEED.

EVERY VARIETY FRESH AND WARRANTED. Sold by W. H. WYATT,

Nos. 186 & 188 Main St. Salisbury, N. C

PATENT JARS.

A NEW, CHEAP AND RELIABLE ARticle for Preserving vegetables and fruit. Sold by W. H. WYATT,

Nos. 186 & 188 Main St. Salisbury, N. C.

July 24. 57-tf

SPRAGUE BROTHERS,

GROCERS, SALISBURY, N. C.

AT their well known stand, opposite the Mansion House, are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Groceries, which they continue to offer low. TERMSCA

THOS. CALLAN,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

CALLS THE ATTENTION OF HIS CUSTOmers and thepublic to his winter style of goods, and also to his furnishing goods. A fit or no charge.

Dec.12, 1859. 25-1y

TRY ONE IN YOUR PARLOR

A THOROUGH TEST OF TWENTY-FIVE years has proven beyond a doubt that no one can buy a CHEAPER, BETTER, OR SWEETER

PIANO-FORTE

than at E. P. Nash & Co's.

Hundreds of recommendatory letters that we have received from our purchasers conclusively prove that we have not only the means of selling at the lowest rates, but the advantage of selecting the very best.

Our Sales are large and increasing, and this certainly affords us every advantage to be desired.

The majority of our sales are through orders, which is a perfectly safe mode, as we incur all responsibility of pleasing.

We have now another FRESH and LARGE STOCK of some of the VERY BEST.

E. P. NASH & CO.

Petersburg, Va.

Feb. 21. 35-tf

AGAIN IN BUSINESS!

Every Article Entirely NEW AND FRESH

R. & A. MURPHY

HAVE THE PLEASURE OF ANNOUNCING to their friends and the public generally that they are now receiving and opening at their BRICK STORE

(NEXT DOOR TO THE WATCHMAN PRINTING OFFICE)

an entire new Stock of Goods consisting in part as follows:

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,

Drugs, Crockery Ware, Hardware,

and a variety of articles too tedious to enumerate, (but not to show,) to all of which they respectfully solicit the inspection of the citizens of Rowan and the adjoining counties. Our goods were bought exclusively for cash, consequently we are enabled TO SELL LOW DOWN. CALL IN AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES. We do not consider it any trouble NOR DO WE CHARGE ANY THING FOR SHOWING OUR GOODS. We hope by strict attention to business, and politeness to all customers, and by selling goods honestly, and in all cases to represent them to be precisely what they are, and giving honest measures and weights, to secure a part of the public patronage.

ROBERT MURPHY,
ANDREW MURPHY.

MOTTO—Quick Sales and Small Profits—the nimble sixpence preferred to the slow shilling.

Salisbury, Oct 4, 1859 15-tf

Hillsboro' Military Academy.

THIS INSTITUTION IS UNDER THE CONduct of Col. C. C. TEW, late Superintendent of the State Military at Columbia, S. C. The academic staff comprises six officers. The discipline is strictly military, and the instruction of a thoroughly scientific character. For a circular address the Superintendent.

[illegible]

SOUTHERN MANUFACTORY.

I HAVE AT MY STEAM TANNERY A large lot of all kinds of Leather, superior in quality to any Northern Manufactured stock.—Southern patronage respectfully solicited.

Hides and Bark wanted.

JNO. A. HOLT.

Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 21. 35-6m.

POSITIVELY THE LAST CALL.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE FIRM of A. & W. Myers, either by note or open account are notified that if payment is not made to me by February court they will find their claims in the hands an officer for collection.—Pay up and save costs. W. MYERS.

Jan. 17th, 1860. 30-tf

SUPERIOR

COOGNE WATER.

Treble Distilled from Fragrant Flowers

BY

W. H. WYATT,

DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,

Nos. 186 and 188, Main street, Salisbury, N. C.

Prices 15, 25, and 50 cents.

Feb. 28th, 1860. 36-tf.

MORRIS, WHEELER & CO.

FORMERLY

MORRIS & JONES & CO.,

IRON AND STEEL WAREHOUSE,

MARKET AND SIXTEENTH STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA.

BARS, BANDS, HOOPS, SCROLLS, OVALS, Sheets, Horse-Shoe and Nail Rods, Flat and T. Rails, Angle Iron, Rivet Iron, Swede Iron, Plough Plate, &c., &c.

Cast, Shear, Blister, Spring, Tire and Plough Steel.

Scotch Pig; also, Agents for the sale of "William Penn" and other well known brands of American Pig Iron.

Bar Iron rolled to any required length, for [illegible] Ship Building and Machinery

Boiler Plate cut to required [illegible]

Frog Steel Points and Side Bars[illegible] pattern.

Agency of the "Harrisburg" Nails and Spikes

Car Axles rolled and hammered, and Forging of all shapes.

Copper, Brass, Russia Sheet, and Metals generally.

April 10. 42-6m

BOYDEN HOUSE,

SALISBURY, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INform his friends and the public that he has, as agent for Wm. H. and C. M. Howerton, taken charge of this well-known and popular Hotel, situated on Main street, in a pleasant and business part of the city. The House and furniture are entirely new, and he intends to sustain the reputation of the house as a

A First Class Hotel.

An Omnibus will always be found at the Station on the arrival of the trains, ready to carry passengers to the Hotel free of charge.

Regular Boarders, Lawyers and Jurors will find a comfortable home at this house. It is conveniently located.

THOS. HOWERTON, Ag't.

Feb. 1st, 1860. 44-tf

THE WAY TO SAVE MONEY.

CALL ON THOS. E. BROWN AND PAY your note or account and save costs, as I am dtermined to settle these affairs.

THOS. E. BROWN.

Feb, 21. 35-tf

J. J. CHAPLIN,

BOOK BINDER

AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Dec. 13, 1859. 25-1y

SPECIAL

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRICER HAS JUST RETURNED from market, and is now receiving and opening a complete and full assortment of

Groceries,

consisting of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Syrups, Tea, Pepper, Spice, &c., with every other article usually kept in similar establishments, all of which will be sold as usual at exceedingly low prices. His stock of

Dry Goods

is far superior to any, as those who have favored him with their patronage can testify. The stock of

Hats & Caps

and

Boots & Shoes

cannot be equaled, either in style or manufacture, having had the most of them made to his order. The stock of

Sole Leather

and

Saddles

is full and complete and will be sold, at unusually low rates, and which only will be

Distributed

at this establishment exclusively for CASH.

For Nothing

has a more desired effect than a cash system.—Therefore a call is earnestly solicited, before purchasing elsewhere

At FRANKFORD'S.

SALISBURY.

April 24, 1860. 44-tf

THE NORTH CAROLINA WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS

WILL BE OPENED FOR VISITORS BY the 1st of JUNE next. They are situated in a most healthy mountainous country near the beautiful CATAWBA RIVER, within less than an hours' ride of the present terminus of the WESTERN N. C. RAIL ROAD, with which daily lines of Omnibuses and Stage Coaches connect the Springs.

Pleasure vehicles and superior saddle horses will be at the call of guests.

Bowling Alleys and Billard Saloons

neatly fitted up.

A FINE BAND OF MUSICIANS

engaged for the season, and

QUADRILLE AND COTILLION PARTIES

each evening FREE OF EXTRA CHARGE.

THE BUILDINGS

are new and spacious—

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS

extensive; and in fine everything wished for as at the best watering places, will be found here to refresh the inner man and to cheer the spirits.

The Extended Reputation

and the MEDICINAL properties of the waters (almost inaccessible before the completion of the Western N. C. Railroad) now hail the sick and afflicted with a cordial welcome. The experience of the Proprietor justifies the seeker of health or pleasure in anticipating a "good time coming."

The Proprietor has been at very great expense in fitting up a watering place commensurate with the wants of the CAROLINAS and confidently relies on their generosity for encouragement. H. L. ROBARDS.

April 10, 1860. 42-tf

NEW MANUFACTORY

IN SALISBURY, N. C.

I HAVE NOW COMPLETED AND HAVE IN operation Machinery by means of which I can safely say that I can supply all of North Ca[illegible] with neat and good Cottage and other [illegible] Chairs, [illegible] can Give me a call and I will give satisfaction.

A liberal discount to dealers in preference to employing agents.

Factory a few doors below Thos. E. Brown's Livery Stables.

Office Furniture Rooms opposite R. & A. Murphy's Store.

SAML. R. HARRISON.

Salisbury, May 1. 46-3m.

To Country Dealers.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW IN REceipt of a large lot of Molasses, consisting of Cuba, Clayed, Cardinas, Muscovado, Porto Rico and New Orleans. Also New York Syrup, which are offered low for cash or country produce. SPRAGUE BRO.

May 29. 49-tf

WARANTED.

WYATT'S

TONIC CORDIAL,

One of the most pleasant and efficient Remedies ever got up for

DYSENTERY, DIARRHEA,

FLUX, CHOLIC,

And all Bowel Complaints, both of Children and adults.

PRICE--25 CENTS.

Prepared by W. H. WYATT, Apothecary, Nos. 186 & 188, Maine street, Salisbury, N C.

June 19. 52-tf

LEATHER.

A very superior lot of **Upper Leather and Calf Skins,** for sale by

ma 11. J. B. BEARD.

Liquors, Wines, Segars, &c., of the choicest Brands, constantly on hand, and for sale by J. B. BEARD.

GEN. JOSEPH LANE.

Since we declared our preference for Gen. Lane as a candidate for the Presidency, many of our readers desire to know more of his antecedents. That they may gratify this very natural wish, we insert in our columns to-day a biographical sketch published in the *Democratic Review* of May 1858, presenting an outline of his military history and his character as a legislator. Written before his name was brought prominently before the public in connection with the Presidency, it is entirely free from that extravagance and fulsome adulation which so often disfigure productions of a similar kind when written *for effect*. A truthful narrative, as far as it goes, of some of the [illegible] in our country's history would, under any circumstances, be worth with interest. Now, when the Presidential election is so near at hand, it will command particular attention, presenting, as it does, in the achievements which it narrates and the character it delineates, the elements of a popularity which will rouse the masses to an enthusiasm in November never equalled since the days of Jackson.

GENERAL JOSEPH LANE, SENATOR FROM OREGON.

[From the New York Democratic Review.]

In Europe—where the popular mind is weighed down, its energies and aspirations crushed under the incubus of hereditary nobility; where the avenues to greatness are closed to all except the privileged few; where commissions in the army are bought and sold as articles of merchandize; where legislators owe their elevation to the accident of birth or a servile dependence on a rotten oligarchy—the subject of the following sketch perhaps would have lived in obscurity, and died as unknown, except to a limited circle of acquaintances and friends, as any of the nameless millions around him. In France, at the close of the eighteenth century, the revolution having unsettled the foundations of society and swept king and nobles into a common grave, unshackled the popular mind, long torpid from inactivity, roused the dormant spirit of the people, and diffused everywhere an energy and activity unknown through centuries of oppression, to the subjects of a hoary monarchy and depraved aristocracy—a new order of men arose. The road to preferment being open to all, amid the crowd of competitors, merit was the passport to popular favor.—Men fresh from the people took the lead in the National Assembly, enacted laws, regulated the internal police of the nation, or were sent on foreign embassies to negotiate peace and commerce. In the [illegible] Again the government [illegible] a monarchy, under the imperial sway of the great Napoleon, but it was the energy and spirit of *Republican*, not *Imperial* France, which, guided by his mighty genius, carried her victorious eagles to every capital in Europe, and enabled her, single and alone, to cope with a world in arms. The same result which followed the temporary overthrow of monarchy in France was, and to the present day has continued to be, one of the natural consequences of the separation of the American colonies from Great Britain. Under the peaceful and benign operation of our Democratic institutions, no obstruction is offered by artificial and arbitrary distinctions in society to genius and worth struggling up from the humble ranks of life to high places of honor and of trust. The young aspirant may strive for a place in the halls of legislation, on the bench, in the cabinet, without obstruction from legal and constitutional barriers thrown in his way by the jealousy of nobles and the pride of kings; while in the army our noble volunteer system opens the way for the humble private to the rank of Lieutenant General.

In the following sketch, we propose to present a few of the most important incidents in the life of one whose career in the civil and military service of his country, admirably illustrates the genius and spirit of our institutions, and demonstrates the benificent influence of those institutions in shaping individual as well as our national character; at the same time, taking the subject of this sketch as the representative of a large class who, self-taught and unaided by the advantages of birth and fortune, have risen to distinction, we shall, by examining his motives and incentives to action, as developed in his character and conduct, be led to discover the true springs and sources of our national greatness.

[illegible] North Carolina, on the [illegible] December, 1801. In 1804 his father migrated to the West, and settled in Henderson county, Ky. Thence, in the year 1816, his son went into Warwick county, Ia[illegible]re he became a clerk in a mercantile house, a position in which he remained some years. Having married and fixed his abode, as he then thought, for life, in Vanderberg county, young Lane soon gained the confidence and esteem of the people, and at the election of 1822 was chosen by the voters of that county and Warwick a member of the Indiana Legislature. He was barely elligible when he took his seat, and though at that early age "a man of family," he seems from the accounts of his contemporaries, to have presented on his entrance into public life, the appearance of quite a juvenile legislator. Hon. Oliver H. Smith, for several years United States Senator, and a political opponent of Gen. Lane, in a work recently published, thus describes his appearance at the opening of the Legislature, of which body he himself was also a member: "The roll calling progressed as I stood by the side of the clerk. 'The county of Vanderberg and Warwick,' said the clerk. I saw advancing a slender, freckle-faced boy, in appearance eighteen or twenty years of age. I marked his step as he came up to my side, and have often noticed his air since; it was Gen. Joseph Lane, of Mexican and Oregon fame in after years."

The youthful representative of Vanderberg and Warwick was subsequently frequently re-elected by the voters of those counties, and continued to serve them at intervals of one or two years, in one or the other branch of the Legislature, from the year 1822 to 1846, a period of twenty-four years. To any one who knows the fidelity of Gen. Lane to the high and responsible public trusts confided to him during the last twelve years, it is needless to say, that as a member of the Indiana Legislature he was vigilant, active, and efficient. Tenacious of the rights, and zealous to promote the interests of his constituents, he was at the same time just and liberal in his views on all questions affecting the rights and interests of other portions of the State. At a time when it was thought that Indiana, overburdened with [illegible] would be compelled to repudiate, he labored unceasingly to save [illegible] this deep disgrace, and had the satisfaction at last of seeing his efforts crowned with success. Always capable of expressing his views clearly and forcibly on every subject of legislation, Gen. Lane justly thought that too much of the time of all legislative bodies was consumed in idle and unprofitable debate. He accordingly did not obtrude his opinions on the body of which he was a member, on all occasions, whether suitable or unsuitable; but strove to discharge his legislative duties in a way which if not quite so ostentatious, he well knew was far more creditable to himself and useful to his constituents.

An ardent supporter of the administration of Gen Jackson and Martin Van Buren as long as the latter followed "in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor," Gen. Lane took an active part in the struggles between the Democratic and old Whig parties, and by his great weight of character, and frequent and laborious canvassing, he infused a spirit like his own into the Democracy of his State.

In the spring of 1846 the war commenced between the United States and Mexico, and a call was made upon Indiana for volunteers. Among the first to respond to this call was Jospeh Lane. Without waiting for a commission from the President, regardless of every consideration of self-interest or self-aggrandizement, looking only to the fact that his country required his services, he enlisted as a private in Captain Walker's company, 2d Regiment of Indiana Volunteers. His fellow-soldiers, however, had no idea of permitting to remain in ranks one whom nature had so obviously endowed with the qualities of a commander. He was accordingly, on the completion of the regiment, unanimously elected Colonel. Soon after, on the recommendation of the Indiana delegation in Congress, and without any solicitation on his part, President Polk sent him a com-

[illegible] The first service, if service it [illegible] called, required of Gen. Lane, after his arrival in Mexico, was extremely irksome and disagreeable. Stationed by order of the commanding general, with his brigade, in a swamp on the banks of the Rio Grande, he was compelled to remain inactive several months. Here, under the sweltering heats of a tropical sun, his troops were decimated by the diseases peculiar to that pestilential climate. He, himself, was almost the only man belonging to the brigade who was not prostrated at some period during their long confinement on that fatal spot. At length the welcome order came to advance to Saltillo, of which place, on his arrival, he was appointed by General Butler civic and military Governor.—Here, however, he was not long permitted to remain, being ordered, with his command, after the battle of Monterey, to join General Taylor.

On the 22d and 23d of February, 1847, was fought the great battle of Buena Vista, which in nothing save the number of the combatants, falls short of the most famous of modern times. The disposition of the American troops by the commanding-general was such that, during the engagement, the brigade of Gen. Lane was in the hottest of the fight from the beginning to the end. The hostile operations of the opposing armies, resulting in the great battle of the 23d, commenced on the heights around Buena Vista on the 23d. On the afternoon of that day, the Mexican lines being sufficiently advanced, a shell thrown from a howitzer, by order of Santa Anna, was the signal for the attack. Immediately a heavy fire, in continued rolling volleys, was opened by the Mexican light troops under Ampudia, upon the American skirmishers on the opposite ridge of the mountain. The Americans replied with spirit, and the firing was kept up with much animation on both sides, but without any definite result, until darkness put an end to the combat, and both parties retired, to await a renewal of the strife on a more extended scale on the following day.

On the morning of the 23d the battle was renewed, and raged with the greatest fury throughout the day. The first movement of Santa Anna was to turn the left flank of the Americans. Four companies, under Major Gorman, were despatched by Gen. Lane to intercept this movement.—Soon after, three companies of the 2d Illinois, and three of Marshall's Kentucky regiment, were sent to Gorman's assistance. While these troops were engaged with the enemy on the brow of the mountain, a large body of Mexicans, six thousand strong, advanced to the plain, towards the position held by Gen. Lane. He immediately formed his little band, now reduced to 400 men, into line, to receive the onset of this immense force. Hardly was this movement completed when the Mexicans opened a tremendous fire from their entire line, which was returned by the Americans with promptness and good effect. "Nothing," says an eye witness, "could exceed the imposing and fearful appearance of the torrent of assailants, which at this moment swept along towards the little band of Lane. The long lines of infantry presented a continued and unbroken sheet of fire. But their opponents, though few in number, were undismayed, and defended their position with a gallantry worthy of the highest praise. Several times I observed the Mexican lines, galled by the American musketry and shattered by the fearful discharges of O'Brien's battery, break and fall back; but their successive formations beyond the ridge, enabled them to force the men back to their position, and quickly replace those who were slain."

Thus commenced the battle on the plain of Buena Vista on the morning of the 23d, and continued to rage with unabated fury and varying success to the close of that memorable and eventful day. In proportion to the violence and impetuosity of the assaults of the Mexicans on the American lines, was the steady and unshaken firmness with those assaults were received. If at any time a regiment, overcome by superior numbers, was compelled to give way, another quickly advanced to the rescue, drove back the enemy, and enabled it to regain its former position. In this way [illegible] strength defied, his most skilful combinations and manœuvres baffled, defeated by his vigilant and active foe. Late in the afternoon, finding stratagem and force alike unavailing, the day drawing to a close, and no chasm yet opened for his legions in the ranks of the enemy, Santa Anna determined, by assailing the weakest part of the American line with an overwhelming force, to make a last desperate effort to win the day. Collecting all his infantry, he ordered them to charge the Illinois and Kentucky regiments. These brave troops made a gallant resistance against the fearful odds opposed to them; but, seeing their leaders fall, and overpowered by vastly superior numbers, they gave way and began to fall back. General Lane, at this critical moment, hastened forward with his brigade and opening a destructive fire upon the Mexicans, checked their advance, and enabled the retreating regiments to form and return to the contest. This was Santa Anna's last struggle on that hotly contested and bloody field. Night spread her mantle over the scene of conflict. The weary Americans sank to repose on a gory bed, expecting a renewal of the strife on the following day. Morning came—but no enemy appeared. Silently during the night, Santa Anna with his shattered legions had retired, leaving the victorious Americans masters of the field.

Gen. Lane, having been transferred in the summer of 1847 to the line of Gen. Scott's operations, reached Vera Cruz in the early part of September. On the 20th of that month he set out towards the city of Mexico with a force of about two thousand five hundred men, consisting of one regiment of Indiana and one of Ohio volunteers, two battallions of recruits, five small companies of volunteer horse, and two pieces of artillery. This force was subsequently augmented at Jalapa by a junction with Major Lally's column of one [illegible] mounted riflemen and two of volunteer infantry, besides two pieces of artillery.—Several small guerilla parties appeared at different times on the route and attacked the advance and rear guards, but were quickly repulsed; and the column continued its advance unmolested along the great road leading through Puebla to the city of Mexico.

At this time Col. Childs, of the regular army, with a garrison of five hundred effective troops, and one thousand eight hundred invalids, was besieged in Peubla by a large force of Mexicans commanded by Santa Anna in person. This general notwithstanding his many defeats, with a spirit unbroken by misfortune, and an energy that deserves our highest admiration, however much we may reprobate the cause in which he was engaged, had collected the remnant of his beaten army, determined, if possible, to wrest Puebla from the grasp of the American general, Scott, and thus cut off his communication with the sea-coast. The gallant Childs well understood that the maintenance of his post was of the utmost importance to the success of the campaign. Every officer and soldier under his command seemed also to comprehend the immensity of the stake; and both officers and soldiers exhibited the loftiest heroism, and the most unyielding fortitude, in meeting the dangers and enduring the fatigues and privations of a protracted siege. Aware that a strong column, under Gen. Lane, was marching from Vera Cruz to their relief, the great object to be gained by the garrison was time. Santa Anna, also aware of General Lane's approach, redoubled his exertions to carry the place by storm, superintending the operations of the troops in person, directing the guns to such parts of the defences as appeared most vulnerable, and watching with intense anxiety the effect of every shot. Convinced at length by the obstinate resistance of the besieged, and the lessening distance between him and his advancing and dreaded foe, that he must abandon his position and encounter the "Marion of the War" in an open field, silently and cautiously withdrew, and with the main body of his troops moved in the direction of Huamantla, intending, when Gen. Lane had passed that point, to make attack upon his rear, while another strong force should assail him at the same time from the direction of Puebla. Gen. Lane being informed of Santa Anna's movements, at once penetrated his designs.—With the promptness of decision displayed in all his military operations, he divided his force, leaving the Ohio volunteers and a battalion of recruits, with two field guns, to guard the wagon trains. With the remainder of his column he marched, by a route diverging from the main road, directly toward Huamantla.

On the morning of the 9th of October, the people of Huamantla were startled and dismayed to behold the formidable and glittering array spread out over the neighboring hills. White flags were immediately hung out in token of submission, and the place seemed to have surrendered without a blow from its panic-stricken inhabitants. But suddenly the advanced guard, under Capt. Walker, having entered the town, was assailed on every side by volleys musketry. He immediately ordered a charge upon a body of 500 lancers, stationed with two pieces of artillery in the Plaza. A furious and deadly combat ensued. Gen. Lane advancing at the head of his column encountered the heavy reinforcement ordered up by Santa Anna, who had now arrived with his whole force.—Soon the roar of battle redounded through every street, and Plaza were reddened with blood and covered with heaps of the slain. The Mexicans for a short time, combated their assailants with the energy and fury of despair. But the steady and well-directed valor of the soldiers of the "Republic of the North" bore down all opposition. The Mexican ranks were broken and thrown into disorder; and the American flag waved in triumph over the treacherous city of Huamantla.

This was the last field on which Santa Anna appeared in arms against the United States. This remarkable man, [illegible] was never a successful commander. Whether this want of success is to be ascribed to the superior generalship of the leaders, and prowess of the troops opposed to him, or to his own instability of purpose in the very crisis of battle, when vigor and decision are most required, we will not stop to inquire. Having, during the progress of the war, collected several large armies, and led them to defeat, he had determined with that which remained to him, to make a last effort to retrieve his fortune, and Huamantla was selected as the Waterloo, where his waning star should shine out in cloudless effulgence, or sink to rise no more. If he did not encounter a Wellington on that field, he encountered one who with Wellington's courage, united many of the higher qualities of a military commander. Perhaps he relied upon Gen. Lane's want of experience; but the courage and conduct of the latter at Buena Vista should have admonished him of the hopelessness of a contest in an open and equal field with such an officer, at the head of troops comparitively fresh, in high spirits with full confidence in the skill and courage of their leader, and burning to rival the heroic deeds of their countrymen at Chapultepec and Cerro Gordo. Although Santa Anna from this time withdrew from an active participation in the contest between the belligerent nations, the bloody drama in which he had played so conspicuous a part was not yet closed. Much remained to be done to complete the conquest so auspiciously begun on the banks of the Rio Grande, and prosecuted with such vigor by Scott in the valley of Mexico. Many bloody fields were yet to be won, many desperate bands of guerillas yet to be defeated and dispersed; to render the subjugation of the country complete.

Defeated at Humanatla, the remnant of the Mexican force fell back on Atlixo, where, on the 18th of October, large [illegible] hearing of the concentration of the enemy's troops at that point, hastened with the small force at his disposal to attack them. After a long and fatiguing march in a hot and sultry day, he encountered the enemy strongly posted on a hill-side, within a mile and a half from Atlixo. The Mexicans made a show of desperate resistance, but being vigorously assaulted by the cavalry, closely followed by the entire column, they gave way and fled in confusion towards the town. It was not until after night-fall that the whole command of Gen. Lane reached Atlixo, having marched ten Spanish leagues since eleven o'clock in the forenoon. Disposing his troops in such manner as to command the approaches by the main roads, he opened a vigorous cannonade from a height which commanded the town. The guerillas, however, had fled, and the authorities having soon after surrendered the place into his hands, his wearied troops entered the town and sought the repose they so much needed.

It is impossible, within the limited space allotted to this sketch, to present a detailed account of all Gen. Lane's military operations at this period. In authentic histories of the war and official documents filed in the archives of government, the reader will find the record of his achievements, his long and toilsome marches by night and by day over a wild and rugged country, full of narrow defiles and dangerous passes; his frequent surprises of the enemy; his sudden incursions far away into remote valleys and plain; his fierce combats and glorious victories. At Tlascalla, Matamoras, Galaxa, Tulaucingo, Zicaultiplan, as at Huamantla and Atlixo, Mexican valor yielded to the force of his impetuous and well-directed assaults. On every field the ranks of the enemy went down before the thundering charge of his cavalry, the fierce onset of his resistless infantry. The fame of his achievements soon spread through Mexico, and the terror with which the enemy was inspired by his death-dealing blows and almost ubiquitous presence, was equalled only by the unbounded confidence and enthusiasm infused into his followers by his gallant bearing, and the *prestige* of a name ever relied on by them as the sure guarantee of victory. For one quality as much as any other, perhaps even his dauntless courage, Gen. Lane was distinguished throughout the war—*humanity to the vanquished*. His bright fame was unsullied, his escutcheon untarnished by a single act of wanton outrage or cruelty during the whole time he bore a commission in the American army. When the fight was over and the victory won, the field of carnage where a short time before foeman had met foeman in deadly conflict, presented the spectacle of stern and swarthy warriors, imbued with the humane spirit of their leader, bending over the heaps of the dying and the dead selecting now a friend, and now a foe, from whom the vital spark had not yet fled, staunching his wounds, and if the sufferer had not yet passed beyond the power of human aid to save, restoring him by their kind ministrations to life and health, family, home, and friends. An officer thus distinguished for courage and humanity; unyielding fortitude under the severest privations; an originality and promptness in the formation of his plans, surpassed only by the boldness and rapidity of their execution; a celerity of movement which annihilated time and distance;

[CONCLUDED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

The Banner.

JOHN SPELMAN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7. 1860.

M. D. Armfield is our authorized Agent for the Western portion of the State. He has authority to receive subscriptions and give receipts on account of the *Banner*.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GEN. JOSEPH LANE,

OF OREGON.

ELECTORS FOR PRESIDENT & VICE PRESIDENT.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE

ALFRED M. SCALES, of Rockingham.
ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, of Wake.
1st District, JOHN W. MOORE, of Hertford.
2d " WM. B. RODMAN, of Beaufort.
3d " WM. A. ALLEN, of Duplin.
4th " A. W. VENABLE, of Granville.
5th " J. R. McLEAN, of Guilford.
6th " ——————
7th " J. A. FOX, of Mecklenburg.
8th " JOHN A. DICKSON, of Burke.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The following named gentlemen compose this Committee:

Hon. I. I. Stevens, of Oregon, Chairman.
Hon. R. W. Johnson, of Arkansas.
Hon. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi.
Hon. Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana.
Hon. Thomas B. Florence, of Pennsylvania.
Hon. Geo. W. Hughes, of Maryland.
Hon. John W. Stevenson, of Kentucky.
Hon. John R. Thomson, of New Jersey.
Hon. A. B. Meek, of Alabama.
Augustus Schell, Esq., of New York.
Isaac H. Wright, Esq., of Massachusetts.
Hon. James G. Barret, of Washington, D. C.
Wm. Flinn, Esq., of Washington, D. C.
Walter Lenox, Esq., of Washington, D. C.
M. W. Cluskey, Washington, D. C., Resident Secretary.
Geo. W. Biggs, Washington, D. C., Treasurer.

All communications should be addressed to Hon. Isaac I. Stevens, Chairman, Washington, D. C. Rooms of the Committee at No. 139 National Hotel.

THE RESULT IN THE STATE.

It is no use blowing horns on matters in which figures are concerned. Pool is *not* elected—and Ellis *is* by

Over 6,000 Majority!

And here is the reason for the faith that is in us: In 65 counties heard from, (some by majorities only,)

Ellis has	41,696
Pool,	38,280
Ellis majority	3,416
In the same counties	
Bragg [illegible]	47,269
[illegible]	[illegible]
Bragg's maj.	8,698
Ellis's maj.	3,416
Pool's gain	5,282

This is an average gain in each of the 65 counties of 81 votes. Twenty counties to be heard from, at the same ratio of loss, will give Pool 1620 more gain, which added to the gain above stated will make 6902.

Bragg's maj. State	12,594
Deduct Pool's gain	6,602
Leaves Ellis	5,692

In the twenty counties to be heard from, we expect no such losses as are here allowed, and therefore we repeat that Ellis is elected by over 6000 majority. Let our know-nothing friends take the case and see if they can figure U. S. Senatorships, Judgeships, Solicitorships, and State officers out of it. Gentlemen take the case.

The Election—Rowan County.

The election passed off here on Thursday last in the most orderly manner. Little if any signs of intoxication were visible, and disturbances were almost wholly unknown, notwithstanding that the contest was quite an animated one, and that about fifteen hundred votes were polled at the Salisbury box. Indeed it is much to the credit of the people of Rowan that this can be truthfully said of them.

As to the result. The democracy have achieved a most signal victory. No where in the State we venture to affirm, did the K. N's. make greater efforts during the campaign—nowhere was there a more lavish expenditure of wind and money; nowhere was there a greater amount of trashy documents brought to bear upon the democracy, and nowhere has there been such a signal failure to reduce our majority or to make for themselves even a decent show. Pool made an extra speech, Dr. Speed was imported to speak too, and in proportion to the efforts made have they failed.

Gov. Ellis has the satisfaction of knowing that he is the first democratic candidate for Governor that has ever carried Rowan against the Opposition, and not only this, he has increased the vote and the majority also by one hundred and one votes. Fleming leads the ticket in the county by two votes—a signal proof that his course heretofore is fully indorsed by his constituents. Maj. Hall, after all the efforts to beat him is but a few votes behind Mr. Fleming. Of course Messrs. Shober and Jones are beaten.

Mr. Fisher is defeated, but the wonder is he did so well when the efforts for his defeat are taken into account, and the unscrupulous means resorted to by his personal and political enemies are considered. We may hereafter refer to this matter.

In the meantime we are free to confess that the canvass has been conducted by the several candidates in an excellent spirit and with perfect good feeling and in an able manner.

The sterling democracy of Rowan are entitled to the highest praise. They have achieved a pure and honest and decisive victory, one, we feel warrented in saying, which they will get credit for for years to come, and which secures to them the county beyond all doubt. The democratic vote of the county has been increased, whilst the Opposition have polled their last man. Thus stands the matter in Rowan.

Election Returns.

The following are the returns so far as they have reached us. The official vote will doubtless change these in some respects. We compare the vote for Governor with that of 1856 between Bragg and Gilmer—the vote between Ellis and McRae being no party test.

ROWAN.

For Governor—Ellis 1160
Pool 1079

Ellis' maj. 81, nett gain 101.

The Democratic ticket for the Commons is elected by a decisive majority. Chas. F. Fisher has a majority over Dr. Ramsey of 75; but Ramsey leads Fisher in Davie 209, and is consequently elected by 134. Sheriff Walton, dem. is elected without opposition.

DAVIE.

For Governor—Ellis 481
Pool 690

Pool's maj. 291 gain for Pool 58. Notwithstanding Gov. Ellis increased his vote 128. Howard K. N. beats Gaither anti-ad valorem whig for the Commons, and Merony K. N. beats Hilliard dem., by 38 votes for Sheriff. Pool, Ramsey and Howard have each a majority of 209 though their votes vary at every precinct.

CRAVEN.

Pool carries the county by 32 votes—a considerable gain. Clark and Alfred, K. N. are elected to the Commons, and Street, dem., to the Senate—a democratic loss of one. Latham, dem. is elected Sheriff by a large majority.

CUMBERLAND AND HARNETT.

Ellis 1714; Pool 1061. Ellis' majority 653 a gain of 13 according to the *Observer's* figures. The full democratic ticket is elected.

WAKE.

Pool carries Wake county by 82 *majority!*—a gain of over 600. Treason has done its worst in Wake. Bledsoe beats Thompson, the regular nominee for the Senate 146 votes, and Rogers and Russ, K. N's. beat Haywood and Cox, dems. Mordecai dem. is elected—a loss of two in Wake. Who is to blame for this result in Wake? High is re-elected Sheriff without opposition.

JOHNSTON.

Contrast Johnston with Wake. The entire democratic ticket is elected—a gain of two members. Amongst the defeated is the notorious Dr. Leach. Good for that. Ellis gains 49 votes. The vote for Governor is—Ellis 1134, Pool 860. J. W. B. Watson beats Leach 311. W. H. Watson and Jas. Mitchener, dems. beat the highest K. N. each 123 votes. Well done Johnston. No treason in that camp.

WAYNE.

The entire democratic ticket elected—Lane to the Senate and Dortch and Crawford to the Commons. Ellis 1374, Pool 402. Thomas re-elected Sheriff.

SAMPSON.

Ellis 1031 Pool 580. Faison dem. beats Murphy dem. for the Senate. Faison beats Autry for the Commons—both democrats. Oates K. N. beats Crumpler independent dem. for Sheriff.

[illegible]

Ellis 1549, Pool 713. Ellis falls behind Bragg's majority in 1846 about 100, though he gets a much larger vote. The vote is unusually large. The full democratic ticket is of course elected. Van beats Hall for Sheriff 234 votes—both democrats. E. W. Hall goes to the Senate and Judge Person and Shaw to the Commons.

MECKLENBURG.

Ellis 1274, Pool 757—a nett gain for Ellis of 116 votes. Capt. Walker is elected to the Senate by a majority of 568, and Messrs. Davis and Potts to the Commons by large majorities. Grier beats his highest opponent for Sheriff 149 votes. Old Mecklenburg is right side up. No fear of her democracy.

ORANGE.

Whole K. N. ticket elected—loss of two. Ellis 1109, Pool 1238. Turner beats Dr, Jones by a small majority. Jones, dem., re-elected sheriff. Dr. Jones made a gallant fight here, and doubtless would have beaten Turner but for the break down in the original Commons ticket. Large gains were expected for Pool but they have failed.

LENOIR.

Ellis 556, Pool 349—a gain for Ellis. The full democratic ticket elected by large majorities.

CARTERET.

K. N's elected to Legislature—a loss. Gains reported for Pool.

BURKE, CALDWELL AND MCDOWELL.

	Ellis,	Pool,	Avery,	Gaither.
Burke.	603	584	701	479
Caldwell.	370	540	366	540
McDowell		maj. 60		maj. 25
	973	1184	1067	1044
		813	1044	
[illegible]		[illegible]	23 Avery's maj.	

Pearson, dem., beats McDowell, K. N., in Burke for the Commons 140 votes—a gain of one in the county and one in the district.

Burgin, K. N., beats Fleming, dem., for the Commons in McDowell by *five votes.*

Dickson, K. N., is elected in Caldwell over Shell, dem., by 200.

Ellis gains 14 votes in Burke. Berry, dem., is elected by about 140 majority.

BUNCOMBE.

Merrimon, K. N., beats Coleman in Buncombe and Ellis carries the county by 16 majority. Marcus Erwin is said to be elected to the Senate from the Buncombe district, but at this date (Saturday) nothing definite is known.

RUTHERFORD.

Ellis 804, Pool 701. Burton is doubtless elected to the Senate from Rutherford and Polk by upwards of 400 majority.—Padgett, dem., and Davis K. N. elected to the Commons. The vote of Rutherford is, Logan 810, Burton 674, for the Senate. M. Walker is elected sheriff by 17 votes. Polk to hear from.

UNION.

Ellis 931, Pool 425—a slight gain for Pool. Senate: Walkup, K. N., 558, Dr. Williams, (complimentary vote—not a candidate) 406.

Commons.—Lemmond, dem., 898
Trull, " 88
Huntley, K. N., 32
Sheriff.—Austin, dem., 823
Collins, dem., 608

CATAWBA.

Ellis 940 (another account gives 960,) Pool 415, Jasper Stowe, dem., for the Senate 775. Jonas Cline, dem., to the Commons, 778. No opposition to either. J. E. Robinson, dem., elected Sheriff—vote 664.

FORSYTHE.

Ellis 1015; Pool 1028. Senate: Waugh, dem. 947, Walker, k. n. 1014—Stokes to hear from. Commons: Barrow, dem. 1040, Masten, 970, Poindexter, k. n. 1055, Kerner, k. n. 1002. Masten, k. n. is elected Sheriff over Clayton, dem. by 50 maj.

GUILFORD.

Morehead to the Senate, no opposition, and Mendenhall, Shober, and Gorrell to the Commons. Boon sheriff.

ANSON.

This county gives Walkup k. n. 618 maj. The vote for the Commons stood Polk 790, Simons 519, Liles, 731—all K. N's. No opposition Sheriff.

Ellis 382, Pool 1716. Sharpe elected to the Senate—Simonton and Gaither to the Commons. All K. N's.

YADKIN.

Ellis 729, Pool 992. Dobson 195 maj. with Surry to hear from. Reported gains for Ellis in Yadkin and Surry.

ALEXANDER.

See table for Governors vote. Carson K. N. beats Watts dem. for the Commons by 165. Smith elected Sheriff by 183.

CARTERET.

Pool leads Ellis 80 votes. Opposition ticket elected.

GREEN & LENOIR.

Speight dem. elected to the Senate.

MOORE.

Kelly, Op., elected to Commons. Democratic loss. Senate not heard from.

NORTHAMPTON.

Whole Democratic ticket elected.

WARREN.

Democratic ticket elected. Pitchford re-elected to the Senate.

COLUMBUS, &C.

J. D. Taylor beats Jones for the Senate by 120 majority.

BLADEN.

A democratic gain in the Commons reported.

HALIFAX.

Senate.—M. C. Whitaker, dem. 776—Smith, Opp. 612. *Commons.*—Pope, dem 747, Davis, dem. 767, Joyner, opp. 646 M. T. Whitaker, opp. 588. Sheriff Snow dem. re-elected by a majority of 503.

RUTHERFORD & HENDERSON.

[illegible] gains reported for Ellis.

BUNCOMBE.

Ellis carries the county by 16 votes.—Erwin's election in doubt.

DAVIDSON.—Thomas, independent Whig, has beaten Walser, the Know-Nothing nominee, and the nominee for Sheriff was also beaten by an independent candidate.

We give the following reported votes: In Washington county Pool's maj. 269.—Martin, majority of 375 for Ellis. Chowan 27 maj. for Ellis. Perquimans 119 maj. for Pool. Gates 30 maj. for Pool.—Beaufort 500 maj. for Pool. Tyrrel 90 maj. for Pool. Bertie 38 maj. for Pool.

Opposition Senator elected in Camden and Currituck. Same in Gates and Chowan.

Close voting in Chatham. Harris, D. beats Straughn, Op., for the Senate, 100. In the Commons Bynum, D., 1259 Taylor Op., 1241; Green, Op., 1227; Headen, Op., 1224; Cotton, D., 1223; Hackney, D., 1213. The three first elected. For Sheriff, Paschal 1339, McClanahan 1133.

In Lincoln Ellis loses about 100 votes. Hoke, D., elected in the commons.

Stubbs, Op., elected to the Senate from Washington and Martin, by 34 maj.

Ewell, D., elected Commoner in Martin. Latham, op., Commoner in Washington.

Ferguson, D., (a gain) and Spruill, op., elected to the Commons in Bertie. Outlaw, op., to the Senate.

Democratic Loss and Gain.

COMMONS.

	Loss.	Gain.
Alamance,	1	—
Alexander,	1	—
Ashe,	1	—
Burke,	—	1
Bladen,	—	1
Bertie,	—	1
Buncombe,	1	—
Caldwell,	1	—
Chatham,	—	1
Craven,	2	—
Cateret,	1	—
Forsythe,	1	—
Johnston,	—	1
Moore,	1	—
Orange,	2	—
McDowell,	1	—
Rutherford,	1	—
Wake,	2	—
Washington,	1	—
Watauga,	1	—
Yancey,	1	—
SENATE.		
Burke,	—	1
Johnston,	—	1
Craven,	—	1
Chatham,	—	1
	19	9

We claim the Legislature by twenty-five to thirty majority on joint-ballot. Alas! those fat offices.

THE FIRST SHERIFF.—Jonas Cline, Esq., the Sheriff of Catawba county, settled his taxes with the Comptroller on the 27th of July. Mr. Cline has also been elected to the Commons from his county without opposition.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

COUNTIES.	1856. BRAGG	1856. GILMER	1860. ELLIS	1860. POOL
Alamance,	916	645	772	800
Alexander,	466	411	429	594
Anson,	334	772	380	887
Ashe,	734	708		M 206
Alleghany,	—	—	0000	0000
Bertie,	470	545		m51
Bladen,	698	481	0000	0000
Brunswick,	404	308	416	422
Buncombe,	960	786	M 16	
Burke,	532	451	603	584
Beaufort,	589	883	628	1101
Cabarrus,	426	665	000	M250
Caldwell,	438	425	370	540
Caswell,	1120	211	945	227
Carteret,	498	592	481	561
Camden,	107	474	0000	0000
Catawba,	968	158	940	415
Cherokee,	682	574	0000	0000
Chowan,	291	280	m27	
Currituck,	556	146	0000	0000
Chatham,	1168	1062	1245	1255
Columbus,	589	806	265M	000
Cleaveland,	1109	188	998	418
Craven,	784	535	800	833
Cumberland,	1575	928	1714	1061
Davie,	353	586	481	690
Davidson,	823	1191	972	1388
Duplin,	1113	155	1385	197
Edgecombe,	1568	189	1082	127
Franklin,	744	334	810	436
Forsyth,	1080	926	1015	1028
Gaston,	759	133	860	200
Gates,	459	392		m30
Greene,	[illegible]	289	427	345
Granville,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	978
Guilford,	[illegible]	[illegible]	457	2137
Halifax,	788	584	788	595
Haywood,	587	254	0000	0000
Henderson,	665	647	0000	0000
Hertford,	335	398	345	399
Hyde,	382	501	0000	0000
Harnett,	625	299	691	200
Iredell,	851	1349	882	1716
Jackson,	570	112	0000	0000
Johnson,	1036	817	1134	860
Jones,	261	180	0000	0000
Lenoir,	447	268	556	349
Lincoln,	614	223	0000	0000
Macon,	367	396		
Madison,	576	247		
Martin,	706	340	m375	
Mecklenburg,	1024	623	1274	757
Montgomery,	211	725	174	837
Moore,	783	677		m107
McDowell,	586	305		M 75
New Hanover,	1522	570	1549	718
Northampton,	695	428	779	614
Nash,	1107	93		
Onslow,	771	108		
Orange,	1119	1045	1109	1238
Pasquotank,	330	502		m201
Perquimans	304	348		m119
Pitt,	775	716		
Person,	673	384		
Polk,	......	......		
Rockingham,	1168	489	1137	445
Randolph,	561	1281	448	1561
Richmond,	246	556		
Robeson,	773	669	844	681
Rowan,	885	905	1160	1079
Rutherford,	1070	781	701	804
Stanly,	166	797	89	1069
Surry,	877	579		
Sampson,	990	497	1042	590
Stokes,	769	498	467m	
Tyrrell,	124	309		m90
Union,	835	273	931	425
Wake,	1693	1124	1491	1573
Wayne,	1332	274	1374	402
Warren,	819	101	874	136
Washington,	261	377		m367
Watauga,	257	392		
Wilkes,	609	1264	623	1419
Wilson,	—	—	919	113
Yadkin,	633	888	729	997
Yancey,	810	320		
	57,555	44,961		
	44,961			
Bragg's maj.	12,594			

[illegible] has been carefully corrected by the [illegible] of 1856. As last published from Blums A[illegible] it was very imperfect. Much of the vote [illegible] is official—the remainder is nearly correct.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF ROWAN.

	Ellis D	Pool K N	Fisher D	Ramsey K N	Fleming D	Hall D	Jones K N	Shober K N	W[illegible] D
Salisbury,	744	[illegible]	744	499	748	724	501	52[illegible]	911
Gold Hill,	60	124	65	124	70	69	121	124	81
Mt. Ulla,	17	58	15	54	17	17	58	58	62
Morgans,	69	61	66	62	69	68	60	60	90
Neely's M'ls,	61	157	57	160	61	59	156	158	91
Atwells,	88	108	87	102	92	89	100	100	[illegible]
Litakers,	90	36	88	37	88	89	37	88	10[illegible]
Harkeys,	22	81	22	81	22	22	81	81	88
Total,	1160	1079	1144	1069	1162	1187	1059	1087	1492

OFFICIAL VOTE OF DAVIE.

	Ellis	Pool, K N	Fisher D	Ramsey K N	Gaither K N	Howard K N	Hallaid D
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	178	[illegible]	175	40	17[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	64	[illegible]	65	28	80	
[illegible]	[illegible]	51	[illegible]	52	18	50	
[illegible]	481	690	[illegible]	691	459	668	

VOTE OF CATAWBA COUNTY, 1860.

	Gov. Ellis	Gov. Pool	Com. [illegible]	Com. J. Cline	Sheriff. Robinson	Sheriff. Little	Sheriff. Abernathy
Newton,	134	16[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	205	58	32
Younts,	160	[illegible]	[illegible]	126	72	107	1
Bolish's,	149	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	136	17
Bridge's	72	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	78	7	2
Gabrill's	125	60	[illegible]	[illegible]	121	1	22
Caldwell's	58	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	38
Lores	21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	28	11	8
Bandy's	74	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	56	17
Abernathy's	38	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	90	27	43
Springs	120	4[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13	121	00
	940	41[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	664	327	177

A fellow in [illegible] Charlotte *Whig* over the signature of [illegible] himself in his true colors in an effort [illegible]. We know who the writer is. He [illegible] same person who spread the report a [illegible] two ago that Chas. F. Fisher had borrowed money from a bank to make the dividend [illegible] at the last meeting of the stockholders [illegible] C. R. R. and whom we denounced [illegible] as a "dishonest villain," and a "[illegible]" of Mr. Pool's.

THE FIRST GUN

FOR

Over 6,000 Majority

FOR

Gov. ELLIS.

THE SENATE AND THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

Should the choice of a Vice-President devolve upon the Senate, the following table gives the predilections of the Senators as respects the different candidates:

STATES.	SENATORS.	LANE.	JOHNSON.	EVERETT.	HAMLIN.
Maine,	Hamlin, Fessenden,				2
N Hampshire	Hale, Clark,				2
Vermont,	Foot, Collamer,				2
Mas'chusetts	Sumner, Wilson,				2
Connecticut,	[illegible]				2
New York,	Seward, King,				2
New Jersey,	Tomson, Ten Eyck	1			1
Pennsylvania,	Bigler, Cameron,	1			1
Delaware	Bayard, Saulsbury	2			
Maryland,	Pearce, Kennedy	1			1
Virginia	Mason, Hunter,	2			
N. Carolina	Bragg, Clingman,	2			
S. Carolina	Hammond, Chesnut	2			
Georgia	Toombs, Iverson	2			
Alabama	Fitzpatrick, Clay	2			
Louisiana	Benjamin, Slidell,	2			
Ohio	Pugh, Wade,		1		1
Kentucky,	Powell, Crittenden	1		1	
Tennessee	Johnson, Nicholson	2			
Indiana	Bright, Fitch,	2			
Illinois	Douglas, Trumbull		1		1
Missouri	Green, Polk,	2			
Arkansas	Sebastian, Johnson	2			
Michigan	Bingham, Chandler				2
Florida	Yulee, Mallory	2			
Texas	Hemphill, Wigfall	2			
Iowa	Harlan, Grimes				2
Wisconsin	Doolittle, Durkee				2
California	Gwin, Latham	2			
Minnesota	Rice, Wilkinson	1			1
Oregon,	Lane, vacancy	1			
Mississippi	Davis, Brown	2			
		36	2	2	25

Showing a total vote of 36 for Gen. Lane, and 29 for all other candidates.—Gen. Lane's majority over all, seven. If a Douglas Senator should be chosen in Oregon, to fill the vacancy now existing in its delegation, the Democratic majority in the Senate over all other candidates, would be but six. If, on the other hand, an Administration Senator should be elected, then the Lane majority in the Senate would be eight. In either case the majority would be "sufficient for all practical purposes."—*Pet. Va., Bulletin.*

*Ten Eyck having been elected by the joint vote of the Black Republicans and Know-Nothings, it is possible he might vote for Everett instead of Hamlin.

Three Cheers for Burke, Caldwell and McDowell.

Avery is elected to the Senate from these counties, over Gaither by 23 votes, notwithstanding barbecues, whiskey, "free rides" on railroads, &c., &c., and notwithstanding flaming announcements that Badger, Vance and other smaller fry were to loom on the eve of election. The gallant Avery, and his gallant democratic hosts have met and demolished the whole concern, barbecues and all, and have turned a minority of several hundreds into a majority. We say again three cheers for Burke, Caldwell and McDowell. Nor must we forget the fight of young Pearson in Burke, who has come through despite the efforts of one of the most popular K. N's in that county, with 140 majority on his ticket; nor yet the intrepid Fleming who, though not successful, is no less entitled to praise for coming out of a contest with but five votes against him, whilst Pool carries the county (McDowell) by 60 majority. The champions of Democracy in Burke, Caldwell and McDowell have done nobly and the rank and file have stood by them like men. Well done, say we.

Mr Pool at Gold Hill.

Mr. Pool was taken down to Gold Hill to do the job for Rowan. What was the result? Mr. McRae received there in the last contest 133 votes. Mr. Pool has now received 124! Mr. Holmes received 172 then, Mr. Shober 124 now. Then, Mr. Wood received 153, now Mr. Jones 121. At that time Dr. Ramsey received 150, now he receives 124. These are the fruits of Mr. Pool's extra speech at Gold Hill. What a pity he did not speak at all the precints.

A Flash in the Pan.

We are informed that on Friday night last a great demonstration of rejoicing took place in Concord at the *defeat of Avery!* Why the K. N's of Concord should rejoice at Avery's defeat we [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] they get the good."—Avery is elected, gentlemen; be careful how you holler again.

Our thanks are due to Mr. Bradberry, Conductor, and Mr. Palmer, Route Agent, on the N. C. R. R., and to Mr. Coughenour, Conductor on the Western N. C. Road, and to numerous friends elsewhere, for election returns.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.—We invite attention to the change of schedule on the Western North-Carolina Railroad. See advertisement.

A NEW ORGAN.—The Petersburg Bulletin (says the *Express* of 31st inst.) is the name of a new daily which first made its appearance yesterday. It is edited by Dr. Wm. H. I. Anson, who was connected with the Index, whilst that journal was published in this city. Dr. I. was also editor of the St. Louis Bulletin, a position whose duties he ably and vigorously discharged. He is well qualified by his talents and experience to conduct a political journal, and in his present enterprise he has embarked with all the energy and confidence that belongs to his nature. We welcome him cordially back again to the Editorial fraternity, and although his 'shadow,' like ours, is a pretty big one when the sun or moon shines upon him, we wish it may never be less.

The Bulletin flies the Breckinridge and Lane flag from its mast-head, and will be an active and ardent supporter of that ticket through the canvass.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MR. YANCEY. The Montgomery *Advertiser* publishes a letter from Mr. Yancey, three columns long. In the conclusion he thus explains his Slaughter letter;

"The seventh allegation is that I wrote the Slaughter letter. I did write it. It was private—not designed for publication, and therefore its expressions are loose and not as well weighed as I would have desired. Still, there is not an idea in it that I do not now entertain.

"But the letter does not urge disunion—does not advocate disruption, either of the Democracy or of the Union. Mr. Slaughter had written to me urging me to abandon the Democracy, as the great obstacle to Southern union. I replied, refusing to go into his scheme. He called the Democratic party an Augean stable, and his scheme would clean it out. I denied that his scheme could succeed. He predicted good from its overthrow. The letter refuses assent to his prediction. To wean him from his chemerical and shortsighted policy, I suggested to him to aid in extending the League; not to destroy the party, which, in the same letter, I had refused to give countenance to, but to elevate and purify the true men of the country. And for what purpose? The Douglas papers and orators, following the idea given by Mr. Douglas himself answer and say that I proclaimed my purpose in that letter to be 'to precipitate' the cotton States into a revolution.' I say that this is a gross perversion of the letter and spirit of that document. The letter itself says, that the purpose was 'a prompt resistance on the *next aggression*,' that 'at *a proper moment*' this resistance can be made.

"This, and this alone, is the offence in that letter. When it was written I had in my head no scheme of disunion. I have had none since—I have none now. Then, as now, I was for using all proper means for maintaining our rights within the Union—then, as now, to elevate, purify, and bring the Democratic party up to a strict maintenance of the full measure of our constitutional rights, and to ignore all further compromises. To this end have I honestly labored up to this hour. The whole tone and tenor of that letter is to prepare for enforcing the platform of the United States Convention of Georgia 'on the next aggression,' at 'a proper moment.' When that hour arrives, I shall be found prepared. That I did not have in view the destruction of the party and of the Union at Charleston is made evident by the fact, that when its disruption was complete, on the adjournment at Charleston by the secession of eight Democratic and cotton States—so far from discountenancing all efforts to heal the breech—so far from endeavoring to widen it, and thus make it perpetual—so far from exulting over it, and looking upon it, as charged, and falsely charged in the eighth and last allegation, 'as the period which was looked forward to (by me) when the Democratic party and the Union were to be overwhelmed in one common ruin'—the country well knows that as soon as well-grounded hope of harmony being restored was held out, I seized upon that hope, and used all my influence with reluctant friends to obtain a reunion of the Democracy at Baltimore."

We copy the following from a letter [illegible] in the Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer*, from Deleware county, Indiana:

John C. Breckenridge has thousands of warm freinds *even in the Opposition* throughout this State. One-third of Indiana is settled by Kentuckians. They love the name of Kentucky. I conscientiously believe if the *proper* efforts are made Indiana where the Black Republicans are confident of success—might be redeemed by the unparalleled popularity of Breckinridge and Lane, Mr. Lane will get every Mexican war soldier's vote in the State, irrespective of their political principles. I heard a strong Republican, a soldier, a Captain with Lane in Mexico, say the other day, that "he would vote for Joe Lane at the sacrifice of his life."

The Jackson county (Ind) *Union* week before last hoisted the Douglas flag. Last week it was hauled down with the following explanation: "During our absence last week the names of Douglas and Johnson were hoisted, contrary to our wishes. We have taken them down, and do not intend to hoist them until we can make up our mind to vote for them, which we do not feel like doing."

The Douglasites of Adams county undertook to get up a ratification meeting a few days since at Decatur, but the effort proved a miserable failure. The next day the Adams County *Democrat*, the organ of the party ran up the Breckinridge and Lane colors.

Kentucky.—Col Preston, United States Minister to Spain, spoke at the Breckinridge and Lane ratification meeting at Louisville, Ky., on the evening of the 14th.

Texas.—The Dallas (Texas) Herald indicates its course in the following:—While we write we understand that preparations are being made for a Democratic ratification meeting [illegible] removed from the minds of the people, and more enthusiasm is manifested than we have ever witnessed before.

Florida.—If newspapers are any indication of the political feelings of the people, Breckinridge and Lane will carry Florida by a very large majority. Out of twenty three papers in the State, seventeen are for Breckinridge; five for Bell, [illegible] whose position is not defined, is [illegible] given to Douglas.

Michigan.—Gen. [illegible], it is expected, will address the State Convention of the Michigan Democracy in favor of Breckinridge and Lane, to whom he gives an enthusiastic support

Kentucky, Tennessee, the whole South, Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey, are in a perfect blaze for our candidate.

INFLUENCE OF THE PRESS.—The death of Mr. Gales revives a reminiscence of the only time his paper, the *National Intelligencer*, ever suspended publication. It was a warm and able advocate of the Madison war policy, seconding the efforts of Clay and his compeers, and so powerful was its influence that when Gen. Ross in command of the British troops, entered the capital after the unfortunate affair of Bladensburg, his first inquiry was not for the Capitol, the President's house or the Departments, but for the *National Intelligencer* office and it was the first establishment demolished causing a short cessation in its regular publication.—With this exception the *Intelligencer* has been published regularly for sixty years.—*Pet. Express.*

THERE IS CAUSE FOR VIGILANCE.

The late fires in Texas and the late Lincoln pole in Occoquan, Prince William county, Virginia, are well calculated to arrest very serious attention, if not to excite alarm, in the mind of every man, who has the least regard for the personal security of himself and his family. The plot in Texas was far spread and deeply laid. It was the plot of the incendiary cut-throat, who contemplated the destruction of property and the sacrifice of human life at the hour of midnight,—an hour when the peaceful family of the honest man, unsuspecting danger, is hushed in repose.

But the raising of the Lincoln pole, at Occoquan, was an outrage [illegible] of the out-spoken reckless abolition [illegible] the soil of Virginia, where, but a few months ago, the blood of some of Virginia's best citizens was spilled by a blood-thirsty mob of abolition cut-throats. The raising of that pole, an act done in Virginia, was a wantonly wicked outrage on every loyal citizen who treads southern soil and regards it as his home. It is such an outrage as cannot, and will not, and ought not to be endured, unless our people have resolved to give their houses to the torch, and submissively extend their throat to the bloody knife, of the infuriate midnight murderer.

We are in no alarm ourself, nor do we wish to excite alarm in others. But attempts at murder, arson, and hellish, life-destroying plots are becoming too frequent to be regarded longer with indifference.—[illegible]

In view of these constantly increasing outrages on the lives and property of a people whose rights and interests are common and inseparable, should not something be done to prepare all for any emergency which may arise? To be armed and equipped in defence of those rights and interests—rights and interests which involve nothing short of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" is the first and greatest duty of any people. We incite not to war, nor the perpetration of wrong, on the rights of others, either as individuals, States or communities; but we would solemnly warn the South, and every individual who regards the South as his home and the soil where he and his children shall be burried, that the time for serious deliberations has come.

What ought to be done, wiser heads must dictate; but something should be done that would ensure the detection of spies and traitors, many of whom are, no doubt, in our midst, and bring them to that exemplary punishment that their fiendish machinations and midnight plots so justly invoke upon their heads.—*Rough Notes.*

HENRY CLAY'S SON FOR BRECKINRIDGE.—In response to a letter inviting him to attend a ratification meeting, Mr. Clay sent the following letter:

LEXINGTON, July 13, 1860.—*Gentlemen:* I have received your favor, asking me to come to Mt. Sterling on the 18th, and address our fellow-citizens in behalf of Breckinridge and Lane.

It would afford me great pleasure to meet our friends of Montgomery, but previous engagements will prevent my doing [illegible] ceive how any portion of the democracy of Kentucky can fail to give their support to Breckinridge, the man of our own State, and standing upon the very principles enunciated by our State convention of the 8th of January last; besides, my mind is very clear up to the point that democratic votes cast for any other candidate must inure in the first place to the benefit of Bell and Everett, and finally that of Lincoln.

Hoping that you may have a large and harmonious meeting, I am very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JAMES B. CLAY.

BEN PERLEY POORISM.—A mutual agreement was entered into a few days ago, between [illegible] B. Whitaker, Esq., Mayor of this city, and E. S. Parker, Esq., a promising lawyer, to the following effect;

Mr. Parker agreed to roll Mr. Whitaker on a wheelbarrow from the store of the latter to Mr. B. C. Carrington's store, provided Mr. Pool got 100 votes at Goldsboro; and in the event of a contrary result, Mr. Whitaker was to roll Mr. Parker the same distance.

Mr. Pool having received 108 votes, Mr. Whitaker has appointed his *ride* for 11 o'clock this morning. Mr. P. will have a good load of as good a fellow as ever sat on a wheelborrow, barring his politics. Remember the riding and the rolling comes off at 11 o'clock, A. M.—*Goldsboro' Rough Notes.*

GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F. of North Carolina [illegible] wall, of Statesville, [illegible] G C, R A Caldwell, of Salisbury, G [illegible] to the Grand Lodge of the U. S.

Mr. Rigley, of Charlotte, was appointed Grand Conductor, and J B Webb, of Kinston, Grand Guardian.

The Lodge adjourned on the [illegible] meet at Beaufort, the 2nd [illegible] July, 1861.

A DOUGLAS ELECTOR FOR BRECKINRIDGE.—Alex. B. Clitherall, of Ala., having been nominated as an alternate on the Douglas Electoral ticket, declines, and goes for Breckinridge and Lane. [illegible] tract the following from his letter:

I have always opposed the [illegible] dogmas of Judge Douglas. I did [illegible] years ago in the Presidential convention [illegible] years ago in the Senate; last winter in the House of Representatives, in the Democratic Convention, and in the [illegible]. I cannot advocate it now.—[illegible]

FROM BELL TO BRECKINRIDGE.—The Union Springs (Ala.) Gazette has given up Col. Bell for Major Breckinridge.

"O. K."—These famous cabalistic letters are now used to indicate a preference for Breckinridge and Lane, who hail from Oregon and Kentucky.

NEW POST OFFICE.—[illegible] has been established in Onslow county, [illegible] O. called "Palestine," at the residence of O. B. Sanders, Esq., on [illegible] John Shepard Esq., Post Master.

MR. BRECKINRIDGE ON THE RIGHTS OF FOREIGN BORN CITIZENS.

As interested parties have endeavored to create a false impression concerning a speech delivered by Mr. Breckinridge at Cynthiana, Ky., five years ago, and which has never been truly reported, attributing to him know-nothing sentiments with regard to the equality of naturalized and native American citizens, we deem it due to our distinguished standard-bearer to refute this slander at once: and for this purpose we publish the following extract from a speech which he made in the House of Representatives in March 1855, as reported in the Congressional Globe. It will afford convincing proof that he never uttered what interested defamers attributed to him in his Cynthiana speech, made a month afterwards, and that the foreign born citizen has no warmer, more faithful, or earnest friend than he is:

In the House of Representatives, on the third of March, 1855, Mr. Wentworth of Massachusetts, reported from the Committee on Commerce a bill to prevent the importation of foreign criminals, paupers, lunatics, insane idiots, and blind persons, and sought to put it on its passage. Some debate ensued, and Mr. Breckinridge, objecting to the provisions of the bill said:

"I do not propose to discuss the question as to the power of the General Government to prevent the different States in the Union from allowing such persons as they choose to come within their borders. I do not profess to have examined the subject thoroughly; but that is immaterial to my argument. My impression is that the State of Virginia, the State of Kentucky, or any other State has the right to allow or to prevent certain classes of persons from coming within their own borders. This bill, however, if that power exists within the States, takes it away from them. I will not, however, discuss that question.

"Assuming the power, however, if exists in the Federal Government, there is a cruel exercise of it in this bill. It provides that every human being desirous of coming within the limits of the United States shall obtain from an American consul a certificate or pass stating that he is not an idiot, that he is not a lunatic, that he not poor, nor blind, and that he has not, for the space of five years next preceding the date of the certificate, been afflicted with lunacy, insanity, idiocy, or any derangement of intellect, and I might say I think if they had added "nor derangement of the bowels" it would have made the bill complete. [Laughter.] The certificate so furnished shall if possible, also state the name, the birthplace, and the residence of the applicant, together with his age, if known.

"Now, sir, in looking at the latter part of this bill, the first thing which struck my attention was that a man might be emigrating to the United States with his family, his wife and children, one of whom might be afflicted with blindness, and under the bill, as it originally came from the committee, that family would have to be severed. The father could not bring his blind child within the limits of the United States. But the bill is not as it originally was, but has been patched up from time to time, and I see there is an amendment attached to the 15th section which provides that the 1st, 5th, and 8th sections of the act shall not be held to be applicable to any blind, insane, or idiotic person who is a member of a family emigrating to the United States, if he is a person of sufficient property to maintain himself. The bill, therefore, as it now stands, allows any blind person who is a member of a family emigrating to the United States to come in; but if he happens not to be one of a family, or to comprise the whole family in his own person, be he old or young, rich or poor, and by accident is afflicted with blindness, the bill repels him from the shores of the United States. Now, I want no property qualification in this country as a condition of residence within our borders of those we allow to come in. None, sir. If you allow a blind European to come here if he is worth $100,000, you ought to allow a blind European to come here who is not worth a cent. Such a restriction is anti-American, anti-republican, and it is contrary to the spirit of our whole system to draw such distinctions. The property qualification is most odious in my judgment, with all respect to the gentleman who offered the bill.

"Another povision of the bill requires that the term 'pauper,' as used in the bill, shall be held to designate a person who, within one year from the time of making the application specified in the first section of the act, has received support as a poor and indigent person. How will that operate? Is it proper to draw this distinction? Can you not imagine a person of the loftiest intellect, of the noblest character, by inevitable misfortune, reduced to the necessity of receiving support from his friends or from the public, and yet be as worthy of emigrating to the United States as one who counts his funds by the millions?—And yet, such a person, if by misfortune he has, at any time within one year previous to make such application, been obliged to depend upon friendship or charity, is excluded from the shores of the United States.

"I do not propose to enlarge on this subject. I regard this bill as one of the fruits of the prospective feeling which is just now pervading this country. I know it is popular, and I know it is sweeping like a hurricane from one end of the country to the other; but it is in conflict with the fundamental principles of our system of government, and I am willing to oppose my hand to it, and await the time when there shall be a reaction of the public sentiment, as I know there will be. I want the gentlemen of this House to know that, if they vote for this bill, they draw a distinction between the poor and the rich, and allow only the latter class to come, nor can they come except with a pass in their hands, like a negro going from one plantation to another."

At this point Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, interrupted Mr. Breckinridge, and after a short colloquy, the latter proceeded:

"I will close with recapitulating what I was about to say when I was interrupted by the gentlemen from Ohio. I want this house to remember that this is a bill which requires every human being who emigrates to these shores a certificate that he is not blind, or insane, nor idiotic, nor poor, nor has been so for five years preceding his application for such certificate, making an exception in favor of those blind who have property sufficient to support themselves, and excluding those, whatever may be their qualifications otherwise, who have not property. I am opposed to it; and having explained my views of the bill, I am perfectly willing for the House to vote on it.' (Congressional Globe, vol 30 33d Congress, 2d session, p. 1181.)

It is also proper to add that owing to the above forcible remarks of Mr. Wentworth's the bill was defeated on the final vote.

LET IT BE REMEMBERED.

That John Bell, of Tennessee, the opposition candidate for President, voted in 1836 and 1838, for the reception of abolition petitions by Congress, and that he was *the only Southern member* who thus voted against his section.

Let it be remembered, that whenever this subject was brought before Congress, John Bell, voted always side by side with John Quincy Adams and Joshua R. Giddings, rank abolitionists.

Let it be remembered, that John Bell voted against the repeal of that odious restriction upon the South—the Missouri Compromise—and against the Kansas-Nebraska bill; and that the American party of Georgia, in Convention, declared that any man thus voting was unworthy of Southern confidence or of association with any political party at the South.

Let it be remembered, that John Bell voted for the admission of California, voting against such men as Berrien, Barnwell, of S. C., Butler, Clemens, Davis, of Miss., Dawson and others, and such men as Chase, of Ohio, Hamlin, of Maine, Seward of New York, and Winthrop, of Massachusetts.

Let it be remembered, that in 1858, John Bell then a Senator in Congress, voted against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, and that all parties at the South had previously declared that a refusal to admit Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution would be a violation of a "great" and "plain" Constitutional right.

Let it be remembered, that John Bell has repeatedly, within the last two years, announced publicly that he *would coalese with the Black Republicans* to save the Union.

Let it be remembered, that John Bell, has lately been interrogated by a committee, appointed by a large and respectable convention of the opposition party of Alabama, as to whether he is in favor of protection of the rights of slave property in the territories, and that *he has refused to answer.*

Let it be remembered, that John Bell was *prominently spoken of as a candidate for the Black Republican nomination at Chicago.*

Let it be remembered, that the platform of the party which nominated John Bell is, as far as it goes, *identical with that of the Black Republican party*, both professing to sustain the Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws.

Let it be remembered, that Edward Everett, the opposition candidate for Vice President, subscribed to a testimonial to Charles Sumner, the notorious abolitionist and foul mouthed calumniator of the South, after he was justly caned by the lamented Brooks.

Let it be remembered, that this same Edward Everett said, in a letter written long afterwards, that he agreed with this slanderous liar, Sumner, *"in the main line of his argument;"* which argument was an attempt to prove *that Southern slaveholders were inhuman, immortal, barbarious, dishonest and dishonorable.*

Let it be remembered, that Edward Everett voted for the resolution declaring that the rights of humanity, the claims of justice, and the common good alike, demand the suppression by Congress of the slave trade carried on in and through the District of Columbia.

Let it be remembered, that Edward Everett voted for a resolution declaring that *Congress has*, by the Constitution, *power to abolish slavery in the territories of the United States.*

Let it be remembered, that Edward Everett voted for a resolution declaring that no new State shall hereafter be admitted into the Union *whose Constitution or form of Government shall permit the existence of domestic slavery therein.*

Let it be remembered, that Edward Everett voted for a resolution declaring that *Congress has*, by the Constitution *power to abolish the traffic of slaves between the States of the Union*, and that *the exercise of this power is demanded by the principles of humanity and justice.*

Let it be remembered, that Edward Everett has been addressed by citizens of Alabama, in the hope that he would repudiate this record, *and he has not only failed, but refused to do it.*

Let it be remembered, that John Bell, of Tennessee, a native of a slave State, but all his life long a friend and ally of the North, has been selected as a fit and proper candidate to run on the ticket with Edward Everett, *whose record is fairly stated in the foregoing paragraphs.*

With all these facts staring them in the face, can Southern men vote for Bell and Everett?

A SPECIMEN SQUATTER.—All who were present at the Charleston and Baltimore Democratic Conventions will remember a fussy little man, who insisted upon bothering the President, Mr. Cushing, upon all possible occasions, with irrelevant motions, questions, &c. Whether his factions behavior excited any admiration for him from his brother delegates, may be doubted; his conduct was certainly very undignified. His name was Gittings, and he was a Douglasite, from Maryland. We did not believe that he would ever allow his light to be hid under a bushel, and we were right. He has turned up in Harrisburg, Pa., and the Telegraph, a Republican paper, gives the following account of a speech he made at a Douglas meeting. It was characteristic, to say the least.—*N. Y. Day Book.*

"His denunciation of the Breckinridge wing of the party was terrific and scathing. In the course of his remarks he alluded to the 'compromise' tendered them by that faction and emphatically declared, 'I spit upon the compromise.' This was received with mingled cheers and hisses by the audience. The speaker further said that he would 'rather see the party sunk in hell! than compromise with such a man as the Breckinridgeites, and that the country would be safer in the hands of Mr. Lincoln or any other 'Black Republican,' than in the hands of the weak, bad man, whose name heads the Disunion ticket. In plain English, Mr. Gittings gave the meeting to understand that he preferred the election of Lincoln to the success of Breckinridge, and the sentiment elicited the most enthusiastic applause. The speech throughout was the most bitter and violent we have yet heard in a Democratic meeting."

HON. T. L. CLINGMAN, GOES FOR THE ELECTORS.

The Raleigh Standard of a late date containes the annexed letter:

ASHEVILLE, July 22, 1860.

DEAR SIR: I am much gratified to see the position taken in the Standard of the 18th inst. I have myself uniformly advised our political friends without regard to their individual preferences, to sustain the Democratic electoral ticket already in the field. Any other course, by dividing our strength, might defeat the object which every Democrat has at heart. No one acquainted with our electors can doubt that if elected they will do whatever intelligence and patriotism may indicate as best calculated to advance the interest of the Democratic party, and promote the welfare of the country.

From all I have seen since I came out into the State, we shall have a decisive victory in August and unity of action will ensure the same result in November.

You are at liberty to publish this note, should there be any doubt as to my opinions in your section of the State.

Very truly yours, &c.,

T. L. CLINGMAN.

WM. W. HOLDEN, Esq.

TROUBLE IN VIRGINIA.

Our friends in Virginia appear to have had quite a time of it recently, the difficulty or excitement arising out of the raising of a Lincoln and Hamlin pole and flag by certain "Republicans" residing at Occoquan, Prince William [illegible]. At first we really supposed, without thinking much about it, that Occoquan was away in the Western part of Virginia, on the Pennsylvania or Ohio line, where there were few negroes, but the map shows us that Prince William county lies on the Potomac River, below Mount Vernon, and that Occoquan is situated at the junction of the Occoquan River with the Potomac. Prince William is the county south of Fairfax, and the real Capital of Fairfax county is Alexandria, although the seat of Government is Fairfax Court House.

In this Virginia county, within sight of the broad Potomac, and almost within hearing of Mount Vernon, we find an association of some sixty Black Republicans, of different colors, white, black, and yellow, organized, hoisting a Lincoln pole, and threatening to defend it and the flag it bears aloft, in spite of public opinion, and in despite of the danger to which such course must subject the public peace.

The pole was cut down—so far so good but really that amounts to little or nothing inasmuch as the emissaries who raised it, and who sustain on Southern soil the principles of which it is the emblem, are still there and threaten to raise another one in place of that which has been demolished. It is not the mere presence of the pole itself—it is the inferences to be drawn from it that are alarming. Taking this excitement in Virginia in connection with recent events in Texas, we can but feel that there is a deeply laid plan, with many ramifications, the object of this plan being to carry out something like the programme of the John Brown insurrection, of course, failed, as we must trust that all such will fail.

It is said that the excitement at Occoquan is likely to be renewed by the "Republicans" there, especially by a man named Jos. T. Janney, upon whose land the [illegible] poles were raised and had stood for several days. We rather doubt the "pluck" of Janney and his associates. We question whether the attempt will ever be made to re-erect the pole, or to prosecute the suit for damages or trespass.—*Wil. Jour.*

Change of Schedule.

Office Western N. C. Railroad,
SALISBURY, August 1st, 1860.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE THE PASSENger trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) to the head of the Road, 68 miles and return according to the following schedule:

LEAVE		ARRIVE AT	
Salisbury at	7.00	Third Creek	7.50
Third Creek	7.55	Statesville	8.36
Statesville,	8.45	Catawba	9.30
Catawba	9.35	Newton	10.10
Newton	10.15	White Sulphur	10.30
White Sulphur	10.35	Hickory	10.55
Hickory	11.05 a m	Icard	11.30 a m

RETURNIG.

LEAVE		ARRIVE AT	
Icard	11.45	Hickory	12.05
Hickory	12.10	White Sulphur	12.30
White Sulphur	12.30	Newton	12.45
Newton	12.65	Catawba	1.30
Catawba	1.35	Statesville	2.20
Statesville	2.30	Third Creek	3.10
Third Creek	3.15 p m	Salisbury	4.00 p m

The Train connects daily with the Trains of the N. C. R. R. at Salisbury, and with C. S. Brown's line of Post coaches for the west.

JAMES C. TURNER,
Chief Eng. & Sup't W. N. C. R. R.

☞ Watchman copy.
Aug. 7. 59-2m

FALL IMPORTATION, 1860.

RIBBONS,
Millinery and Straw Goods.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
RIBBONS, BONNET SILKS & SATINS
Crapes, Laces, Flowers, Feathers,
No. 237 and Lofts of [illegible]
BALTIMORE, MD.

Offer a Stock unsurpassed in the United States in variety and cheapness.

Orders solicited and prompt attention given. Terms, 6 months, six per cent. off for cash, per funds.

Aug. 7, 1860. 5fi-tf.

CUSHINGS & BAILEY
WHOLESALE
BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS
No. 262, Baltimore Street, opp. Hanover,
BALTIMORE, Md.

ARE PREPARED TO OFFER TO THE Country Trade, Goods in their line, at prices that will compare favorably with those of any other market.

Their Stock of SCHOOL, LAW, MEDICAL and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS is large and well selected.

A large and varied assortment of Foreign and American Stationery can always be found at their establishment.

They keep constantly on hand a full supply of BLANK Books of different styles and of their own manufacture. Having a Bindery connected with their Store they are, at all times, able, at short notice, to fill orders for Blank Books, ruled to any pattern, or of any desired style of Binding.

Orders, received by mail, will meet with prompt attention.

☞ You are requested to call and examine our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.

10.000 LBS. SUGAR.
3,200 lbs Coffee.
50 Hhds Molasses.
SPRAGUE BRO.

May 29 49-tf

The Oxygenated Bitters

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heart Burn, Sour Stomach, Jaundice, Flatulency, Debility, &c., find a ready relief and in this great remedy.

The Oxygenated Bitters are believed who have been cured of the above c[illegible] by the only medicine which the mat[illegible] affords for their infallible cure. It is a [illegible] holic preparation, which, while giving [illegible] stimulus, reduces the system in the [illegible] but one distinct and different from a [illegible] preparation ever compounded, and wh[illegible] most cases, extract the disease by th[illegible] restored the patient to pristine health. [illegible] which, testimony of the very highest [illegible] tionable character is presented.

Hon. William W. Lamb, formerly M[illegible] folk, Va., has rendered the following t[illegible] the result produced by the use of the *Oxygenated Bitters*:—

Messrs. SETH W. FOWLE & Co.,—

Gentlemen:—One of my servants suffered several years with *prolapsus uteri*, and was prostrated by the disease as to be confined to bed, expecting to die. She then took the *Oxygenated Bitters* and recovered her health. WM. LAMB

from W. A. Harp, Esq., Editor of the "Union" (Ga.) Times."

COVINGTON, Ap[illegible] 1860.

Messrs. S. W. FOWEL & Co.,—

Gentlemen:—Having drrived [illegible] from the use of the *Oxygenated Bitters*, I am [illegible] do the public a favor by recommending [illegible]. For *Dyspepsia* and its attendant evils, I [illegible] der it a remedy of inestimable value. W. [illegible] RP.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & [illegible] Boston, and for sale by HENDERSON & [illegible] IS and J. H. WYATT, Salisbury, N. C. 4w.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills,

For below the eruptions, boils, wen[illegible]ces, and other excrescences that disfigure the [illegible] of the [illegible] aggravates them. [illegible] ly lurks in the large vessels springing from the great internal organs, can only be followed to its hiden recesses by a preparation like Holloway's Ointment, whose penetrating properties are irresistible. But this is merely, so to speak, its mechanical or motive characteristic of this famous slave. Having reached the poison, its chemical action immediately destroys or neutralizes it. Thus its cures are radical and perfect. The Pills, from their purifying effect upon the blood are material help in such cases.

Public Buildings,

Banking House, Hotels, Warehouses, Government Stores, Station Houses, Almshouses, ships, Steamboats, Warfs, Dwelling Houses, and every description of premises, can be speedily and thoroughly Cleansed of Rats, Mice, Cockroaches, Black Beetles, Bugs, Fleas, Ants, Mosquitoes, Moths, and all sorts of vermin, by using. *Dwyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.*

The only Reliable Exterminator of every Kind of Vermin.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, 100 Fulton St. New York. Price $1 per bottle or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, Davie County
COURT OF PLEAS & QUARTER SESSIONS, June Term, 1860.

John Call vs. Geo. D. Mendenhall. } Original attachment Levied on Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Geo. D. Mendenhall, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is, therefore, ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Salisbury Banner, printed in Salisbury, that the said Geo. D. Mendenhall be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Davie, at the Courthouse in Mocksville, on the 2nd Monday in September next, and show cause if any he has, why the said land shall not be condemned for the satisfaction of the plaintiffs debt and sale ordered accordingly.

Witness, A. A. Harbin, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 2nd Monday in June, A. D. 1860. A. A. HARBIN, C. C. C.

July 17. (Prs fee $6.) 56-6w.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, Davie County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. June Term, 1860.

John Call vs. Giles Cavender. } Original attachment Levied on Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Giles Cavender is not an inhabitant of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Salisbury Banner, printed in Salisbury, that the said Giles Cavender be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Davie, at the Courthouse in Mocksville, on the second Monday in September next, and show cause if any he has, why the said land shall not be condemned for the satisfaction of the plaintiffs debt and sale ordered accordingly.

Witness, A. A. Harbin, Clerk of our said Court, at office the 2nd Monday in June, A. D. 1860. A. A. HARBIN, C. C. C.

July 17 (Prs. fee $6) 56-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, Davie County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1860.

Joseph B. Parsons vs. Obadiah Cavender. } Original attachment Levied on Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Obadiah Cavender, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Salisbury Banner, printed in Salisbury, that the said Obadiah Cavender be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Davie, at the Courthouse in Mocksville, on the 2nd Monday in September next, and show cause, if any he has, why the said land shall not be condemned for the satisfaction of the plaintiffs debt and sale ordered accordingly.

Witness, A. A. Harbin, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 2nd Monday in June, A. D. 1860. A. A. HARBIN, C. C. C.

July 17 (Prs fee $6) 56-6w

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All persons indebted to us by Note or Account, will oblige us by coming forward and paying up. We want money and must have it to enable us to continue our business.

McNEELY & YOUNG.

July 17, 1860. 6t.

SHOES! SHOES!

AT THE NEW STORE!

WE HAVE GOT A VERY LARGE ASsortment of Shoes on hand, and are receiving daily some more, which we promise to sell 25 per cent lower than any other house in this State.

HAMMERSHLAG & MENDELS.

April 10. 42-tf

DR. J. M. HENDERSON

HAVING LOCATED IN SALISBURY offers his professional services to the citizens of town and surrounding country.

Office one door below the Postoffice up stairs.

July 31, 1860. 58-tf

STATESVILLE
MALE ACADEMY,
C. M. & J. R. ANDREWS, Principals.

THE fifth term of this Institution will commence on Wednesday the 1st day of August, 1860. A liberal share of patronage is most respectfully solicited. Exercises in Tactics and Drill will be had, daily, under the superintendence of one of the Principals. Persons wishing to board their sons or wards with the principals will make immediate application.

July 31, 1860: 58—tf

HIDES.

THE highest market price paid in Cash for Green and Dry Hides. Apply to

jn 11 J. R. BEARD.

New Family Grocery Store,
IN SALISBURY, N. C.

A New Establishment and an Entrely New Stock,
AT THE VERY LOWEST MARKET PRICES

J. B. BEARD

TAKES pleasure in notifying his friends and the public generally, that, having taken the spacious room first door above the Messrs. Jones' Hardware Store, he has just opened a large supply of every article usually kept in a family grocery Store; all of which he offers remarkably

Cheap for Cash, and Cash only.

He has constantly on hand a large Stock of choice Groceries, intending always to keep a sufficient supply of those of the very finest quality, which he is determined to sell at very short profits. In his selection, besides country produce and many other articles of daily consumption, the following may always be found:

Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Syrups, Teas, Rice,
PEPPER, GINGER SPICES,
Crackers, Raisins, Pickles,
BACON, LARD, FISH,
CANVASSED HAMS,
Mustard, Sardines, Vinegar,
SODA, No. 1 MACKEREL, PICKLED SALMON,
Soap, Starch, Candles, Blacking,
INDIGO, POWDER, SHOT, LEAD, CAPS,
Snuff, Tobacco, Cigars, Matches, &c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

He will always hold himself ready to pay the highest prices for merchantable country produce of all kinds; and, as he intends to trade with as much liberality as the markets will permit, he respectfully invites all to give them a call.

J. B. BEARD.

Salisbury, April 4, 1859. 39 tf.

NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

FALL ARRANGEMENT, TWICE A WEEK, UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE OF STEAMSHIPS—To sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 8 o'clock, P. M., until further notice,

VIRGINIA, Captain J. R. Kelley.
PENNSYLVANIA, Captain D. Teal.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Captain Z. Mitchell.

These fine Steamships will sail as above. They are handsomely fitted up for passengers, having saloons on deck—are provided with Francis' Metallic Life Boats, Life Preservers, &c., and no pains or expense spared for the comfort or safety of passengers and the protection of goods. This line offers the quickest, cheapest and most comfortable route for passengers, and is in advance of any other for dispatch and economy for freight to the interior of VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA and TENNESSEE.

☞ No transhipment by this line.

Passage to Richmond or Petersburg $8, meals included. Passage to Norfolk $6, meals included. THOS. WEBSTER, Jr., Gen. Agt.,
No. 14 North Wharves,
Philadelphia.

Dec. 13. 1y25

REAL ESTATE.

Wishing to concentrate my hands on one place I propose to sell the Plantation on which I now reside, containing 307 acres. Most of the soil is gray gravel, the remainder a dark loam, equal in fertility to any in Rowan.—Nearly one half of the tract is still in woods, containing a great deal of pine timber right along side the N. C. R. R. There is about 40 ACRES OF BOTTOM LANDS AND MEADOW of first rate quality. The dwelling is well arranged, containing nine rooms, garret and cellar, and also eight fire-places, and is in view of the Yadkin River and N. C. R. R.

The garden and Spring are excellent, and the out buildings, some of which are new, are well arranged and comfortable. The location is quite convenient, being within five miles of Salisbury, and very healthy. The soil is highly adapted to the culture of fine tobacco, cotton, grain, fruits, and garden vegetables.

JNO. A. BRADSHAW.

Dec. 13, 1859. 25-tf

JEWELRY,
WATCHES AND CLOCKS
BEYOND ALL COMPETITION.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL FOR Cash his entire and complete stock of fine Hunting and open faced Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry of the latest styles, in setts or separately, prices accordingly. Gold and Silver vest and fob chains, Ladies Gold chatlain and neck chains. Silver ware, warranted equal to coin. The best and most approved styles of Plated Knives, Forks and Spoons, Castors, &c., &c. A fine assortment of Clocks. The above will be sold at prices defying competition.

Watch glasses put in at 25 cents each. All kinds of repairing promptly, carefully, and personally attended to and warranted by

H. W. RUPP,
Practical Watchmaker, Concord, N. C.

June 19. 52-

LAND! LAND!

I HAVE DETERMINED TO MOVE SOUTH and will sell 400 acres of Land on the Yadkin river, 50 or 60 acres of good river and creek bottom, fine springs of water in a healthy country, a large and new dwelling with 4 fire places and 7 rooms, all good out buildings needful, 1½ miles from Jonesville, 1 mile from Gwyn's Factory. A Good bargain will be given.

Address me at Jonesville, or Elkin, Surry county, N. C. THOS. T. MAXWELL.

July 10. 55-4t.

COLLECTING AGENT.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS HIS SERvices to the public as a Collecting Agent in and about Salisbury. He holds the appointment of Tax Collector for the Town, and therefore feels authorized to refer persons to our Intendent and Commissioners as to qualifications, &c. JOHN BEARD.

Collecting Agent.

April 17. 43-tf

STATE OF N CAROLINA, Wilkes County. } IN EQUITY, Spring Term, 1860

John Crooe and others vs. Alfred Vannoy and others.

IN THIS CASE IT IS ORDERED BY THE Court that Alfred J. Vannoy and Rebecca [illegible] Wife appear at the next term of said Court to be held for the county of Wilkes, at the Courthouse in Wilkesboro', N. C., and answer Plaintiff's Bill in said case, else judgement pro confesso will be taken, and said cause heard ex parte. Said term of court commencing on the 3d Monday of Sept. next.

Given at office this 25th day of June, 1860.

JAMES CALLOWAY, C. M. E.

July 3. (Prs. fee $6) 54-6w

Dissolution of Copartnship.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and style of BEARD & BROTHER, was desolved by mutual consent on the 6th inst. The business will be continued in all its branches by JAMES B. BEARD.

☞ ALL persons indebted to the firm of Beard & Bro., are requested to make immediate payment as the affairs of the copartnership must be wound up.

JAMES B. BEARD.

March 13, 1860. 38-tf

VALUABLE TRACT of Land for Sale.—I offer for sale 276 Acres of Land lying in Rowan County on the waters of Cane Creek, adjoining the lands of Philip Owens, Henderson Smith, and others, about 4½ miles from Salisbury, near the North Carolina Rail Road. Terms:—A credit will be given of One and Two Years.

Apply to me, or to B A. Caldwell, Esq. in Salisbury

A. H. CALDWELL.

Jan. 10, 185 . 27—tf

VINEGAR! VINEGAR!

PURE CIDER VINEGAR THE BEST IN the State. Sold by

W. H. WYATT,
Nos. 166 & 188 Main st., Salisbury, N. C.

July 24. 57-4t.

SELLING AT N. Y. COST!
A RARE CHANCE FOR BARGAINS!

HAVING DETERMINED TO CHANGE my present business with the object of going into a more general one, I will offer all my Ladies Dress Goods, Laces, and Embroideries at New York cost for cash. Ladies in want of such articles will find it greatly to their advantage to call and examine my stock, as I am determined to close them out. I am also selling all goods on hand at greatly reduced prices.

A. MYERS,
No 4, Granite Building.

Solisbury, May 15. 47-tf.

To the Citizens of Salisbury and Vicinity.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

BEFORE PURCHASING AN ARTICLE SO highly to be *priced* as a good PIANO FORTE, there are some guides worth knowing.

Flattering ourselves that we know how to test and judge between INSTRUMENTS, therefore it is that OUR PIANOS

ARE DOUBLY GUARANTEED,

first by ourselves, and secondly by the mrnufacturers

FOR FIVE YEARS

We challenge any one to produce an Instrument, which, upon fair and equal grounds, will be pronounced (by competent and impartial critics) superior to one of like size and value, of those we have been selling for the last 24 years.

June 6. 50-tf

BOOKS.

BURKE & STEWART ARE PREPARED TO furnish at short notice Colleges, Schools Academies and the public generally with any Books that may be wanted, at the lowest prices possible. They always keep on hand a well selected lot of cheap Family Bibles, Bibles for Churches with Hymns to suit the latest and most popular publications of the times, writing and printing paper all sizes, cheaper than ever before offered, by the ream or at retail, blank Books of every description and size, Pens, Envelopes, Pictures, etc., etc.

INKS.

Harrison's Ink, Harrison's Columbian Ink, Japan Inks all sizes, Black, Blue and Red; Harrison's Carmine Ink, Arnold's Writing Fluid, the best known, very cheap for cash.

WALL PAPER.

To our already large and beautiful assortment of wall paper, we have just received a large lot of the latest patterns, manufactured to order, which for beauty, style, and cheapness are far superior to any ever before offered in this market. Window Shades, Fire Screens, etc., etc.

Orders for anything in their line solicited.—Call and get a catalogue of their Books.

January 24, 1860. 31-tf

MASONIC.

MACKEY'S TEXT BOOK OF MASONIC Jurisprudence, illustrating the written and unwritten laws of Freemasonry. Sent free of postage for $1.50.

Mackey's Book of the Chapter; or Monitorial instructions, in the degrees of Mark, Past and Most Excellent Master, and the Holy Royal Arch. Free of postage for $1.

Address BURKE & STEWART,
Salisbury, N. C.

Feb. 7. 33-tf.

Valuble Property for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE his MERCHANT MILL and SAW MILL (quite new) and a VALUABLE TRACT of 400 ACRES OF LAND. This property is situated in Alexander county, on the Upper Little River, on the Caldwell line, about six miles from the Hickory Tavera Depot of the Western N. C. Railroad. The Mills have been recently put up and have a never-failing, abundant water-power. The land consists of a large portion of excellent low-grounds in a high state of cultivation, and a portion in the forest, with a large supply of excellent timber. This will be [illegible] a rare opportunity for a good investment. Apply immediately to ELI W. ROWE.

Feb. 28, 1860. 36-tf.

RARE SIGHTS AGAIN,
AT
McNeely & Young's.
SPRING & SUMMER, 1860.

Cant't be excelled by any body in Styles, Quality and Prices.

THE STOCK OF GOODS WE ARE NOW opening is superior to any we or any body else have heretofore presented for public favor. They have been selected with special reference to the wants of our customers, our experience warranting the assumption that we know what is needed. The terms on which we have made our purchases enables us to sell as cheaply as any other house in the State, and the principle upon which we transact our business—

"SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS," will cause us to sell cheaper than many who sell "as cheap as the cheapest."

OUR STOCK OF DRESS GOODS

will bear the strictest examination. They will be found to be of exceedingly beautiful styles, and as cheap as can be met with anywhere.—The following is our stock in part:

Dress Silks, French and English Merinos
Do. De Lains, plain and fancy
Peplins, Bombazines, Alpacas
French, English and American Prints
A very large stock of Lace and Embroideries
Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, &c
Our stock of Cloths, Cassimers, Jeans
Satinets, Kerseys, Linseys, Flannels
Domestics, Ginghams, Bed & Negro Blankets

beyond competition as regards quantity, quality, and prices

Ladies' Cloaks and Shawls, in great variety, at very low prices

A heavy stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

which we promise to sell to all who give them a FAIR examination. Our

DOUBLE-SOLED BROGANS

at $1.25 surpass any thing ever offered in Salisbury.

Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Flats and Bonnets, of all sorts, sizes and prices

Drugs, Paints, Oils, & Dye-Stuffs

Nails, Woodware, Buckets, Brooms, Brushes, Rope, Bagging, Crockery and Queensware, and a full stock of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses and Salt. Shot, Powder, and Lead.

We adhere to our Original Motto:

POLITENESS TO CUSTOMERS, AND SMALL PROFITS.

We beg leave again to return our most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to us, and hope by strict attention to business and low prices, to merit a continuance of the same.

We are still at the old stand on the corner, opposite the Mansion Hotel.

Call and examine our stock, and we will convince you that we have more goods and sell them at lower prices than any house in Salisbury. McNEELY & YOUNG.

April 3. 1860. 41-tf

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!
CLOTHING!

A. MYERS, No. 4, GRANITE BUILDING, calls the attention of Gentlemen to his magnificent Stock of

Spring and Summer Clothing,

which, for style, durability and quality, cannot be surpassed. He invites an examination from those wishing to purchase.

March 13. 38-tf

THE IMPORTED
BLACK HAWK COLT RAVEN.
TERMS:.....$10.

All insurance money to be paid as soon as the mare is considered with foal. All mares put by the season to be paid by the season.—All casualties at the owner's risk. All mares parted with before foaling to be considered with foal.

RAVEN is a three year old Black Stallion, was got by Black Bird, he by the Vermont Black Hawk, Raven is 15¾ hands high, his color jet black, white hind feet, is of good blood and exceedingly well proportioned colt, perfectly sound, fine action, and for strength and beauty cannot be surpassed. His dam by Bob Rush Morgan of Vermont, beautiful Blood Bay, black mane and tail 15¾ hands high.

RAVEN was raised by John McGee, of Canada; he has taken first Premiums at several Fairs, at which he was exhibited. His owner claims the name of "Raven" (see Wilkes' N. Y. Spirit of the Times, for December 3d, 1859.)

Black Hawk is widely known. In himself and his progeny, he has acquired a name from Canada to Texas. To give his biography is not the object of this article; but some general facts in regard to his origin and character will not be out of place in this connection. He was bred by the late Wingate Twombly of Greenland, N. H.; was by the horse known as "Sherman Morgan," his dam (owned by Mr. Twombly) was said to have been in part of English blood, and from New Brunswick. "Sherman Morgan" was by the first, or "Justin Morgan," so called. Black Hawk was for several years well known as a trotter. His full speed was never ascertained; but in several instances he trotted a mile in two minutes and forty-two seconds.—But he is most remarkable for a combination of speed with strength and power of endurance. At the Cambridge Course, in 1842, he won a match of $1000, by trotting five miles in six-teen minutes, and has performed other feats equally extraordinary. He never was beaten.

His progeny partake of his properties in a high degree. No horse of which we have any account has left his impress more strikingly, and his future rank will be among those most distinguished for the improvement of their species. The reputation of Black Hawk's stock is such that they command a ready sale, and a large proportion of them bring very high prices. It would be desirable to know the whole amount of money which has been received for those of his progeny that have been sold, but this is impracticable. We have before us a list, comprising a portion of those who have been bred and sold in the town of Bridport, Vermont, where he has been kept since 1844. From this it appears that 38 animals and an interest in the 39th, to the amount of one-half have brought the sum of $22,737, or an average of $5[illegible] (and a fraction) each! Their ages ranged from six months to six years. Most of them were colts, (entire) but some were geldings and some fillys. This is wholly from actual sales in this town, and has no reference to stock on hand.—It shows in a favorable light the estimation in which the stock is held where it is best known.

RAVEN will stand for mares at Salisbury. Mares sent from a distance will be boarded at one of the best Livery Stables in the State, and receive the very best attention.

JNO. A. HOLT.
H. C. SIMONTON.

The prices that Black Hawk Colts command East and elsewhere are enormously high; the stock is held in high estimation and daily improving.

Salisbury, March 27, 1860, [illegible]-4m

FIRST CLASS PIANOS
FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES PLEASURE in informing the public that he always keeps on hand for sale, the best and most approved Pianos, which he will warrant to be what he represents.

W. HENNIG,
Salisbury, N. C.

W. Hennig gives instruction on the Piano.—Particular attention paid to the instruction of his pupils.

June 26. 3-tf.

Exchange Restaurant
ON MAIN STREET,
NEAR THE COURT HOUSE
IN BEARD'S NEW BRICK BUILDING.

IN THIS RESTAURANT

with a power of endurance that defied hunger and thirst, heat and cold—such an officer, never for a moment relaxing his exertions, and adding some new name to the list to the last of his conquests, could not fail to attract the attention, and excite the admiration of the army, and win the approbation and applause of his countrymen in all parts of the United States. Th re was a tinge of romance in his exploits, which passed an irresistable attraction, and captivated the immagiuation of all classes of admirers. But imagination has had little to do with the final judgment which his countrymen have pronounced his conduct. The parallel traced at the time between his deeds and character, and those of an illustrious hero of the Revolution, suggested to his countrymen a suitable way of testifying their appreciation of his services and admiration of character; and they have, with a unanimity which shows that the parallel is not altogether imaginary, bestowed upon him a title, prouder than any ever conferred by a patent of nobility from prince or potentate—the title of "The Marion of the Mexican War."

Before the close of the war, the Government of the United States, appreciating the valuable services rendered by Gen. Lane, conferred on him the rank of Major General. This was so expressed in the order of the department, as a special mark of approbation for his "gallantry and skill displayed in numerous engagements with the enemy."

On the 10th of March, 1848, the treaty of peace between the United States and Mexico was ratified by the Senate. Genernal Lane remained some months in Mexico after peace was concluded, directing the movements and superintending the embarkation of troops returning home.

Returning to the United States in July, a few days after he reached home, he was appointed, by President Polk, Governor of the Territory of Oregon. This appointment, entirely unsolicited, Gen. Lane, against the wishes of many of his friends, concluded to accept; and, having made the necessary preparations, started across the plains in September, with an escort of twenty men. After a journey across the plains and mountains, full of peril and hardship, he arrived in Oregon in March, 1849, and immediately organized the Territorial Government.

Of the ability with which he performed the duties of Governor, no better testimony could be given than is furnished by the fact, that when superseded by Gov. Gaines, on the accession of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency, he was elected by the people of Oregon Delegate in Congress, a position in which he has remained to the present time, (1858.)

The military career of Gen. Lane did not close with the termination of hostilities between the United States and Mexico. In Oregon he was destined to add other laurels already won. The Indians of that Territory gave the whites much trouble, destroying lives and property, and thereby greatly impeding the progress, and retarding the settlement of the country. In 1853 occurred a formidable outbreak on on Rogur river, in the southern part of Oregon. Gen Lane immediately collected a force, composed of settlers, miners, and a few officers and soldiers of the regular army, attacked the Indians near table rock, and after a desperate conflict, in which he was severely wounded, drove them from their position. Following up this success with great vigor, he administered such chastisement that they soon gave up the contest, and were glad to accede to any terms of peace.

An extended biography of Gen. Lane, if ever written, will present many interesting incidents in his career, necessarily excluded from this brief sketch. But enough is here narrated to serve the purpose with which we set out, which was to present him as an exemplification of the simplicity and vigor of our Democratic institutions. What he is as an individual, the Republic of the United States is as a nation. Let none "despair of the Republic," so long as the national character reflects that of the individual, and the individual can trace his rise from an humble position to the highest, to the operation of the same causes, the benificent influence of the same institution which elevated few colonies, by nature vigorous and strong, but enfeebled and depressed by foreign aggression and wrong, to their present proud pre-eminence among the nations of the earth.

Since the above was written, May, 1858, Oregon has been admitted as a State, and Gen. Lane occupies a seat in the United States Senate. In this body he has more than sustained his reputation acquired in other halls of legislation. He has on all occasions exhibited a familiar acquaintance with the political history of the country and great readiness in presenting his views when occasions requires him to do so. On the vexed questions of popular or squatter sovereignty he has not remained silent.—His views on that subject, delivered on 19th Dec. last, have been published in all the leading papers throughout the country; and it may be safely said that no speech ever delivered in the Senate has been more commended for good taste, good sense, and the sound patriotic conservatism of the doctrines inculcated. The Boston *Post*, the leading Democratic paper of New England, referring to it, says:

"Gen. Joseph Lane, of Oregon, in a brief speech in the Senate, disposed of the whole Territorial question in an admirable way; for there is not a bit of circumlocution, or concealment, or dodging in his remarks, from beginning to end."

Referring to the tone in which he alluded to Senator Pugh, and who differed with him on this question, the *Post* says:

"While Gen. Lane thus frankly expressed his opinions, he was liberal, tolerant and candid to those who differed from him. That's the spirit which will sweep the country in November, and this can save it from the triumph of an anti-Constitutional party. The thanks of every Democrat are due Gen. Lane for his truly patriotic speech."

In January last a large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held at Troy, N. Y. and a report of the proceedings was sent to Gen. Lane to present to the Senate. This he did, expressing in emphatic terms his approval of the object of the meeting, with the hope that our agitations being ended, the two sections may be again speedily and firmly united in the bonds of fraternal concord and confidence. We know not how we could better conclude this sketch than by presenting the following extract from the remarks made on that occasion:

I am aware, sir, that there are those in and out of Congress who ridicule these Union meetings, that the Union is no danger, and that even if it were in danger such meetings would not save it. I envy not the man who, whether these meetings do good or not, makes them the subject of merriment and derision. To adopt the language of the Senator from Virginia, (Mr. Hunter,) on a late occasion, "levity in the presence of the dangers which surround us is as ill-timed and inappropriate as the laugh of the inebriate at the bed of death." That dangers do surround us; that the Union is imperilled by the present position and tendency of parties, and the general current of political events during the last year, no one can deny. We have been drifting towards disunion faster than we permitted ourselves to believe. If, as we approach the fearful abyss, some persons should see fit to sound the alarm, and, by the only means in their power, endeavor to save themselves and the country from certain destruction, though they may fail to do so, the motive which impels them to make effort is worthy and commendable; and the men engaged in the undertaking should be treated with the respect due to integrity of motive and the sincerity of proper feeling of patriotism.

I am gratified that these meetings are held in the Northern States. I hope they will continue to be held in all the great cities and large towns and agricultural districts until the conservative sentiment of that section shall have spoken in tones which cannot be misunderstood that the Constitution shall be maintained in letter and spirit; that equality of States and their equal right in the territories, and all other blessings secured by the Constitution shall pervail. Every such manifestation I hail with the joy of the husbandman, who, seeing the morning sunlight bursting through the broken clouds, knows that the tempest has past, and that a night of storm will be followed by the calm repose of a day of sunshine and peace. I believe that these meetings are indications of a settled determination on the part of the great and growing conservative element of the North to put a stop to our unhappy and worse than unprofitable political agitations. The commercial classes, the mechanics, the farmers of the North and West, see that they have far more interest in this matter than demagogues and agitators. Let them speak out, as they have in this meeting at Troy. Our Southern friends, I hope, will see that the spirit of patriotism and devotion to the Constitution are not extinct; that though dangers now threaten and perils environ us on every side, passion will ere long subside, the clouds which darken our political firmament pass away, and peace and concord once more prevail throughout the country. Let us not yet "despair of the Republic."

The Simple Secret.—Twenty clerks in a store. Twenty hands in a printing office. Twenty young men in a village. All want to get along in the world, and all expect to do so. One of the clerks will rise to be a partner and make a fortune. One of the compositors will own a newspaper and become an influential and prosperous citizen. One of the apprentices will come to be a master builder. One of the villagers will get a handsome farm and live like a patriarch. But which is destined to be the lucky individual? Lucky? There is no luck about it. The thing is almost as certain as the Rule of Three. The young fellow who will distance his competitors is he who masters his business, who preserves his integrity, who lives clearly and purely, who never gets in debt, who gains friends by deserving them, and puts his money in a savings bank. There are some ways to fortune that look shorter than this old dusty highway. But the staunch men of the community, the men who achieve something really worth having, good fortune, good name, and a serene old age, all go this road.

Protection in the Territories—The Law.—For public information we insert the following extract from Brightly's Digest of Laws of the United States, at page 11, note (*l*) in the margin.

"The territory thus acquired is acquired by the people of the United States for their common and equal benefit; and every citizen has a right to take with him into the territory any article of property, including his slaves; which the Constitution recognises as property, and pledges the Federal Government for its protection."—Dred Scott *v* Sanford, 19 How. 395.

We commend this authoritative statement of the law and the Constitution to the attention of those Opposition orators who, by denouncing the Democratic platform, make open war upon both.

The Herald on Breckinridge.—The New York *Herald*, alluding to the letter of acceptance of Mr. Breckinridge says:

Upon the face of this letter the evidences are easily discernable that its author is a man of high talents, culture and refinement and entitled to be ranked as a statesman; and that as a politician he is refreshingly candid, hopeful, enthusiastic and magnanimous.

A man of this stamp is inevitably a popular man among the American people. It is not surprising, therefore, that from the numerous distinguished names at their service, the Southern wing of the Democracy selected Mr. Breckinridge as their most available Presidential candidate.

Another Elector.—We are rejoiced to announce to the democratic party and to every free Southern statesman, this morning that D. McN. McKay, Esq., one of the Electors upon the Bell and Everett ticket in this District has declared his determination to support John C. Breckinridge and Gen. Jos. Lane for President and Vice President! Mr. McKay says no Southern man can do otherwise and perform his duty to the "South and the nation at large." So it will be with every true Southern man, before the November Elections.—*Carolinian.*

A miser once died and the gods being puzzle as to what punishment was adequate for so depraved a character, Momus, the good of mirth, said; 'The best punishment for such a wretch, is to send him back to the earth, and let him see what use his heirs are making of his riches!

Mr. Gales's Funeral.—The funeral of Mr. Gales, which took place on Tuesday, was the largest ever seen at Washington. All the corporation offices were closed, together with other tokens of respect manifested on the occasion.

Wealth of Nicholas Longworth.—The real estate and personal property of Mr. Longworth, of Cincinnati, has been ascertained within a few days to be as follows: Real estate, $2,000,000; personal property, $1,500,000. Total, $3,500,000.

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician presents to the attention of mothers, her

SOOTHING SYUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtue. We speak in this matter "what we do know," after ten years' experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfillment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Nurses in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS AND WIND COLIC,

and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST AND SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.
Sold by HENDERSON & ENNISS and W. H. WYATT, Salisbury. N. C.
March 6, 1860. 38-1y

REJOICE! REJOICE! REJOICE

LET THE WORLD REJOICE!

SCIENCE HAS TRIUMPED OVER DISEASE

SINCE THE DISCOVERY OF VACCINATION by Dr. Jenner, no event has created so great a sensation in the medical and the general world, nor conferred such great blessings on mankind, as the discovery by DR. MONTARDE, of Paris, of his

MIRACULOUS PAIN KILER

and GREAT FRENCH RHEUMATIC REMEDY. Dr. Montarde having been convinced that most of the miseries of life are owing to the minor and every day complaints from which people suffer, such as Toothache, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Cholic, Dyspepsy, Rheumatism, &c. devoted all the powers of his great, comprehensive and scientific mind to the discovery of an immediate specific for such complaints. The result is Dr. Montarde's Miraculous Pain Killer and Great Rheumatic Remedy; the wonderful success of which immediately on its introductin, has never had a parallel. Millions of bottles were at once sold on the Continent and in Great Britain and Ireland, while from all quarters Certificates of extraordinary cures performed, and attesting its great virtues, were poured in from the first people of every country In our own City, State and Country, its success has been equally flattering since its introduction. Thousands of bottles have been sold—immense suffering relieved, and positive happinesss bestowed on thousands of our citizens.—IT NEVER FAILS TO CURE the worst TOOTHACHE in half a minute, the worst NEURALGIA in half a minute, the worst SICK HEADACHE in half a minute, the worst RHEUMATISM in one or two applications. While Debility, Flatulency, Fever and Ague, Cholera, Cholic, and all such complaints absolutely vanish before its use. We do not say of this medicine as is frequently said of others—"that after using four or five bottles relief may be expected" We confidently assert that in using Dr. Montarde's Miraculous Pain Killer and Great Rheumatic Remedy, the relief is instantaneous, whilst the price of this Great Blessing is only 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

For sale in Salisbury, N. C., wholesale and retail by W. H. WYATT, Druggist, Nos. 186 188 Main Street.
April 10. 42-tf

SANFORD'S

LIVER INVIGORATOR,

NEVER DEBILITATES.

IT is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the Bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR, and it will cure Liver Complaints, Billious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhoea, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses, and may be used successfully as an Ordinary Family Medicine. It will cure SICK HEADACHE, (as thousands can testify,) in twenty minutes, if two or three Teaspoonfuls are taken at commencement of attack.

All who use it are giving their testtimony in its favor.

LIVER INVIGORATOR

MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER.

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

—ALSO.—

SANFORD'S

FAMILY

CATHARTIC PILLS,

COMPOUNDED FROM

Pure Vegetable Extracts, and will keep in any climate.

The Family Cathartic PILL is a gentle but active Cathartic which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years.

The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the PILLS and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.

The Profession well know that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels.

The FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL has, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are good and safe in all cases where a Cathartic is needed, such as Derangements of the Stomach, Sleepiness, Pains in the Back and Loins, Costiveness, Pain and Soreness over the whole body, from sudden cold, which frequently, if neglected, end in a long course of Fever, Loss of Appetite, a Creeping Sensation of Cold over the body, Restlessness, Headache, or weight in the head, all Inflammatory Diseases, Worms in Children or Adults, Rheumatism, a great Purifier of the Blood and many diseases to which flesh is heir, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. Dose, 1 to 3.

CATHARTIC PILLS.

PRICE THREE DIMES.

The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pills are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D.,
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
335 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO ARE INDEBTED TO me are respectfully requested to call and make immediate payment, as I am compelled to have money; and as this is the first time that I have called on my friends I hope they will come up promptly. R. P. BESSENT.
Nov. 29, 1859. 23-tf

GROVER & BAKER'S

SEWING MACHINES.—We are the only authorized agents for the sale of the above make of Sewing Machines for Rowan county. Any and all persons in want, will please call and see the Machines in operation. We can furnish any style made by Grover & Baker, and at the same prices as are charged at the factory, with freight added.
R. & A. MURPHY.
Oct 4, 1859 15-tf

NEWS! NEWS

GRAND SCHEME

FOR

AUGUST, 1860.

GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY!

McKINNEY & Co., Managers.

Authorized by Special Act of the Legislature!

25,828 PRIZES.

More than ONE PRIZE to every TWO Tickets.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $60,000!!

Tickets only $10.

Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.
To be Drawn each Saturday in 1860.
In the City of Savannah, Ga.
Class 79, to be drawn August 4.
Class 80, to be drawn August 11.
Class 81, to be drawn August 18.
Class 82, to be drawn August 25.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$60,000	is	$60,000
1 "	20,000	is	20,000
1 "	10,000	is	10,000
1 "	5,000	is	5,000
1 "	4,000	is	4,000
1 "	3,000	is	3,000
1 "	2,000	is	2,000
1 "	1,500	is	1,500
1 "	1,100	is	1,100
5 Prizes of	1,000	are	5,000
10	500	are	5,000
2	400	are	800
2	300	are	600
2	200	are	400
[illegible]	150	are	[illegible]
100	100	are	[illegible]
100	95	are	9,500
100	85	are	8,500

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

25,4[illegible] Prizes amounting to - - - $212,140

25,8[illegible] Pr zes Amount ng to $366,040

WILL BE DRAWN THIS MONTH.

Certificates of Packages will be sold at the following rates, which is the risk:

Certificates of Packages of 10 Whole Tickets		$60
"	10 Half "	30
"	10 Quarter "	15
"	10 Eighth "	7.50

LOOK AT THIS!

A SPLENDID DRAWING

ON

THE THREE NUMBER PLAN!

Which takes place on every Wednesday and Saturday in 1860.

1 Capital Prize of		$23,000
1 prize of		4,500
1 Prize of		4,000
1 Prize of		3,000
1 Prize of		2,171,20
[illegible] Prizes of	$700 are	7,000
[illegible] Prizes of	175 are	7,000
[illegible] Prizes of	125 are	6,250
25[illegible] Prizes of	80 are	20,720
[illegible] Prizes of	50 are	3,200
[illegible] Prizes of	30 are	1,920
[illegible] Prizes of	20 are	1,280
5,6[illegible] Prizes of	10 are	56,320
28,2[illegible] Prizes of	5 are	141,120
34,41[illegible] Prizes Amounting to		$281,481,20

Whole Tickets $5.

Shares in Proportion.

IN ORDERING TICKETS OR CERTIFICATES.—Enclose the money to our address for the tickets ordered, on receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail. Purchasers can have tickets ending in any figure they may designate.

The list of drawn numbers and prizes will be sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing.

All communications strictly confidential.

Orders for Tickets or Certificates by Mail or Express to be directed to
McKINNEY & CO., Savannah Ga.
February, 25, 1860.

CATARACT

WASHING MACHINE.

Clothing, Time, and Labor Saved.

INDISPENSABLE TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

THE MOST SIMPLE, ECONOMICAL, AND durable article ever offered to the public to alleviate the discomforts of wash-day.

DESCRIPTION.

It consists of a metal cylinder, with ribs on the inside, and an interior cylinder of wood, with ribs. There is a space of from 6 to 8 inches between the two cylinders. One crank turns both cylinders at the same time in oppposite directions, rapidly creating a suds, forcing the water through the clothes, and effectually removing the dirt. The action of the water does the work quickly, dispenses entirely with rubbing, and thus saves the wear of clothes.
SULLIVAN & HYATT, Proprietors,
54 Beekman St., New York.

N. B.—State and County Rights for sale, and purchasers supplied with Machines at wholesale on liberal terms.

A Machine is in operation by a laundress daily, at our Salesroom, 439 Broadway.
March 6th, 1860. 37-6m

MOUNT VERNON HOUSE,

Formerly known as the Veranda Hotel, situated at the Depot,

SALISBURY. N. C.

THIS establishment has been opened for the entertainment of the public. It is now thoroughly repaired and improved in all respects, and is every way better suited to the comfort of the Public than heretofore. The chambers are furnished anew throughout, and have the best quality of Bedding. The culinary Department is under the management of a proficient Caterer. The table will always be supplied with the **BEST** that this and other markets afford.

The Proprietor will devote his whole time to the management of the House and feels confident that, with his facilities, every thing that can will be done, to add to the comfort of his Guests.
S. BENJAMIN.
July 26, 1858. 6 tf.

OYSTERS

OYSTERS!

Stewed, Baked, Fried, Scalloped, Roasted, or served up in any way desired, daily and nightly, at the MOUNT VERNON HOUSE.
S. BENJAMIN.
Salisbury, N C., Nov. 15th, 1859

WRAPPING PAPER

OF VARIOUS KINDS AND SIZES,

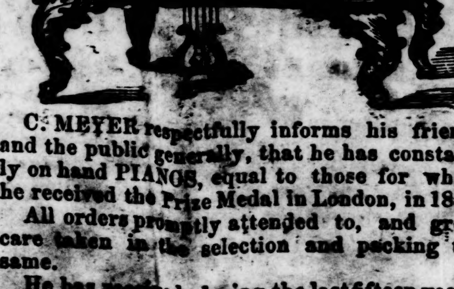
Always on hand at

WACHOVIA MILLS,

SALEM, N. C.

Messrs. McNeely & Young, Agents, Salisbury.
Orders promptly attended to.
R. L. PATTERSON.
Salem, Feb. 25th, 1860. 36-tf.

THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL., awarded to C. Meyer, for his two PIANOS, London, October 15, 1851.



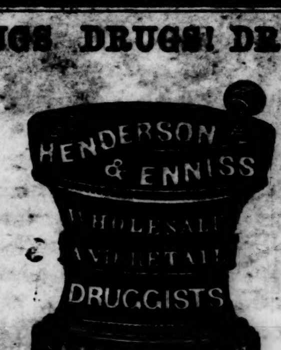
C. MEYER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand PIANOS, equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal in London, in 1851.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

He has received, during the last fifteen years, more Medals than any other maker, from the Franklin Institute—also, First Premiums in Boston, New York and Baltimore.

Warerooms, No. 772 ARCH Street, [below Eighth, South side, PHILADELPHIA.

DRUGS. DRUGS! DRUGS!



To the Physicians, Farmers, Mechanics, and Merchants of Western North Carolina.

HENDERSON & ENNISS, OPPOsite the Mansion Hotel, offer a very large and varied assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

Oils, &c.—Pure Sperm, Whale, Lamp, and Machinery; Tanner's Oil, from 60 cts to $1 per gallon; Linseed Oil, at manufacturer's prices; Sweet Oil, from $1.45 to $1.75 per gallon; Burning Fluid, Turpentine, Alcohol, and Kerosine Oil, by the gallon or Barrel, very low down for cash.

Varnishes—Coach, Im. English Finishing, Furniture, Copal (extra No. 1 and No. 2,) Leather, Damar, and Grecian.

Paints, &c.—Pure White Lead in Oil, by the pound or ton, from 8 cts to 10 cts; Snow Zinc, Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow, Paris Green, Burnt and Raw Amber, &c.

A large assortment of PAINT BRUSHES;
PUTTY ready for use in bladders and cans;
French, English and German PERFUMERY;
Medical Cases and Surgical Instruments;
Wood's Hair Restorative by the bottle, dozen, [illegible]
Snuff, different kinds, by the [illegible] barrel;
Cigars by the thousand;
Tobacco by the plug, pound or box.

Prescriptions put up neatly, carefully, and with dispatch.

List of prices, when desired, sent by mail.

Orders respectfully solicited.
HENDERSON & ENNISS,
New Brick Building, opposte Mansion Hotel.
Sept. 13, 1859. 12-tf.

NO CURE! NO PAY!

ENNISS'

DIARRHOEA

SPECIFIC,

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF

DIARRHŒA, LFUX,

SUMMER BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE PROPRIETORS,

HENDERSON & ENNISS,

SALISBURY, N. C.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS,

May 22. 48-tf

FRESH TEAS JUST RECEIVED.
Golden Chop,
Young Hyson.
Gun Powder,
Imperial.
For sale at
HENDERSON & MNNISS'.
41

QUICKSILVER.

3 JARS QUICKSILVER, FOR SAIE AT HENDERSON & ENNISS'.
41

OIL PAINTINGS.

JUST RECEIVED A LARGE AND VARIED assortment of oil colors for oil paintings, and also Brushes for same, at
HENDERSON & ENNISS'.
41

THE GREATEST REMEDY FOR BALD HEADS.—Ezekial's Virginia Hair Restorer, at
HENDERSON & ENNISS'.
40

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

IN times of Epidemics, it is the object of this Institution to establish Hospitals, to provide Nurses, Physicians, Clothing, Food, Medicines, &c., for the sick and destitute, to take charge of the orphans of deceased parents, and to minister, in every possible way, to the relief of the afflicted and the health of the public at large. It is the duty of the Directors, at such times, to visit personally the infected districts, and to provide and execute means of relief. Numerous physicians, not acting members of the Association, usually enrol their names on its books, subject to be called upon to attend its hospitals, free of charge.

In the absence of Epidemics, the Directors have authorized the Consulting Surgeon to give Medical Advice Gratis to all persons suffering under CHRONIC DISEASES of a Virulent character, arising from abuse of the physical powers, maltreatment, the effect of drugs, &c., when they apply by letter or otherwise. and, in cases of extreme poverty, to furnish Medicines free of Charge. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approval modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their late Annual Report express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeons in the cure of the worst forms of Chronic Diseases, and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year. They feel confident that their efforts have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important but much despised cause.

Various REPORTS and TRACTS on the nature and treatment of Chronic Diseases, by the Consulting Surgeon, have been published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent FREE OF CHARGE to the afflicted.

Address, [illegible], Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *Pres't.*
Agust 2[illegible], 1859, 1y.

GRAND PIANOS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED SEVERAL more of these FULL SEVEN OCTAVE NEW IMPROVED SCALE

Piano-Fortes,

with the Iron Frame. These beautiful Instruments rival, in tone and power, the clumsy and costly Grand Piano.

We have now a full and complete Stock, ALL BOUGHT FOR CASH, and selected with great care.
E. P. NASH & CO.
Petersburg, Va.
May 1. —45

HOOP SKIRTS! HOOP SKIRTS!! HOOP Skirts!!! at astonishingly low prices, at the store of S. FRANKFORD.
19-tf.

TOBACCO MANUFACTORY

IN SALISBURY.

TO FARMERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING MADE arrangements to commence the MANUFACTURE OF TOBACCO in the town of Salisbury, take this method of informing farmers that they are prepared to pay the HIGHEST MARKET PRICES FOR TOBACCO.

We will purchase in any quantity to suit sellers, though we desire to buy a large amount. Farmers will have no need to send off their crops to distant markets, as we will pay the highest cash prices. Give us a call.
CLARK & REEVES.
May 1. 45-tf

MOTHERS

Thousands are daily speaking in the praise of

DR. EATON'S

INFANTILE CORDIAL,

and why? because it never fails to afford instantaneous relief when given in time. It acts as if by magic, and one trial alone will convince you that what we say is true. It contains

NO PAREGORIC OR OPIATE

of any kind, and therefore relieves by removing the sufferings of your child, instead of by deadening its sensibilities. For this reason, it commends itself as the only reliable preparation now known for CHILDREN TEETHING, DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, WIND, COLD IN THE HEAD, and CROUP, also for softening the gums, reducing inflamation, regulating the Bowels, and relieving pain, it has no equal—being an anti-spasmodic it is used with unfailing success in all cases of CONVULSIONS OR OTHER FITS. As you value the life and health of your children, and wish to save them from those sad and blighting consequences which are certain to result from the use of narcotics of which all other remedies for Infantile Complaints are composed, take none but DR. EATON'S INFANTILE CORDIAL, this you can rely upon. It is perfectly harmless, and cannot injure the most delicate infant. Price 25 cents. Full directions accompany each bottle.—Prepared only by
CHURCH & DUPONT,
No. 409 Broadway, New York.

BLOOD FOOD

[illegible]

ANALYZED

always presents us with the same essential elements, and gives of course the TRUE STANDARD. Analyze the Blood of a person suffering from Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, &c., and we find in every instance certain deficiencies in the red globules of blood. Supply these deficiencies, and you are made well. The BLOOD FOOD is founded upon this theory—hence its astonishing success. There are

FIVE PREPARATIONS

adapted to the deficiencies of the Blood in different diseases. For COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, or any affection whatever of the THROAT or LUNGS including CONSUMPTION, use No. 1, which is also the No. for Depression of Spirits, Loss of Appetite, and for all Chronic Complaints arising from Over-use, General Debility, and Nervous Prostration. No. 2, for Liver Complaints. No. 3, for Dyspepsia. Being already prepared for absorption it is taken by Drops and carried immediately into the circulation, so that what you gain you retain. The No. 4 is for Female Irregularities, Hysteria, Weakness, &c. See special directions for this. For Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Scrofulous, Kidney, and Bladder Complaints, take No. 5. In all cases the directions must be strictly followed. Price of the BLOOD FOOD $1 per bottle.

Sold by CHURCH & DUPONT,
No. 409 Broadway, New York.

For Sale by Henderson & Enniss, and by all respectable Druggists throughout the country.
Nov. 15 22-1y

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE

RICHEST DIADEM

EVER

Worn by Kings or Emperors.

What? Why a Beautiful Head of Hair.

Because it is the ornament *God Himself provided* for all our race. Reader, although the rose may bloom ever so brightly in the glowing cheek, the eye be ever so sparkling, the teeth be those of pearls, if the head is bereft of its covering, or the hair be snarled and shriveled, *harsh and dry*, or worse still, if sprinkled with gray, nature will lose more than half her charms. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if used two or three times a week, will restore and permanently secure to all such an ornament. Read the following and judge. The writer of the first *is the celebrated Pianist, Thalberg:*

New York, April 19, 1858

Dr. Wood:—Dear Sir,—Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original collor; about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restcrative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficatious as well as agreeable.

I am, dear sir, yours truly,
S. THALBERG.

"Drych a'r Gwyliedydct."
Welsh Newspaper office, 13 Nassau st.,
April 12, 1858.

Prof. O. J. Wood:—Dear Sir,—Some month or six weeks ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative and gave it to my wife, who concluded to try it on her hair, little thinking at the time that it would restore the gray hair to its original color, but to her as well as my surprise, after a weeks' trial it has performed that wonderful effect by turning all the gray hairs to a dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair. I strongly recommend the above Restorative to all persons in want of such a change of their hair.
CHARLES CARDEW.

New York, July 25, 1857

Prof. O. J. Wood: With confidence do I recommend your Hair Restorative, as being the most efficacious article I ever saw. Since using your Hair Restorative my hair and whiskers which were almost white have gradually grown dark; and I now feel confident that a few more applications will restore them to their natural color. It also has relieved me of all dandruff and unpleasant itching, so common among persons who perspire freely.
J. G. KILBY.

Prof. Wood—About two years ago my hair commenced falling off and turning gray: I was fast becoming bald, and had tried many Remedies to no effect. I commenced using your [illegible] grew out, and turned back to its former color, (black.) At this time it is fully restored to its original color, health, and appearance, and I cheerfully recommend its use to all.
J. D. HOES.

Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1857.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market-st, St. Louis, Missouri.

And sold by all Good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Feb. 7, 1860. 3m-1y

Cotton Saw Gins.

COTTON SAW GINS, OF THE BEST quality, with ten-inch saws, movable chilled ribs, tinned brush, and all necessary improvements, delivered at any Railroad landing in the State at $2 per saw. Planters intending to purchase Gins of the subscriber will do well to send their orders early, as there is generally a crowd of work late in the season.
J. M. ELLIOTT,
Winnsboro', S. C.

Premiums awarded at the State Fair, Nov. 1858 and 1859.
March 17, 1860. 39-3mosbi-m.

Window Glass! Window Glass!

ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES FOR SALE at HENDERSON & ENNISS'.
April 3. 40

ICED SODA WATER

WITH THE FINEST FLAVORED SYRups of the day is now open at
HENDERSON & ENNISS'.
Apr 17.

MARK THESE FACTS!

The Testimony of the Whole World.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Sores and Ulcers.

All description of sores are remediable by the proper and diligent use of this inestimable preparation. To attempt to cure bad legs by plastering the edges of the wound together is a folly; for should the skin unite, a boggy diseased condition remains underneath to break out with tenfold fury in a few days. The only rational and successful treatment, as indicated by nature is to reduc the inflammation in and about the wound and to soothe the neighboring parts by rubbing in plenty of the ointment as salt is forced into meat.

Diptheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat, and Scarlet and other Fevers.

Any of the above diseases may be cured by well rubbing the Ointment three times a day into the chest, throat and neck of the patient; it will soon penetrate and give immediate relief. Medicine taken by the mouth must operate upon the whole system ere its effects can be felt in any local part, whereas the Ointment will do its work at once. Whoever tries the unguent in the above manner for the diseases named, or any similar disorders affecting the chest and throat, will find themselves relieved as by a [illegible]

Piles, Fistulas, Strictures.

The above class of complaints will be removed [illegible] parts with [illegible] the Ointment. Persons suffering from these direful complaints should lose not a moment in arresting their progress. It should be understood that it is not sufficient merely to smear the Ointment on the affected parts, but it must be well rubbed in for some considerable time two or three times a day, that it may be taken into the system, whence it will remove any hidden sore or wound as effectually as though palpable to the eye. There again bread and water poultices, after the rubbing in of the Ointment Will do great service. This is the only sure treatment for females' cases of cancer in the stomach, or where there may be a genecal bearing down.

Indiscretions of Youth;—Sores and Ulcers.

Blotches, as also swellings, can with certainty, be radically cured if the Ointment be used freely, and the Pills be taken night and morning as recommended in the printed instructions. When treated in any other way they only dry up in one place to break out in another; whereas the Ointment will remove the humour from the system and leave the patient a vigorous and healthy being. It will require time with the use of the Pills to ensure a lasting cure.

Dropsical Swellings, Paralysis and Stiff Joints.

Although the above complaints differ widely in their origin and nature yet they all require local treatment. Many of the worst cases, of such diseases, will yield in a comparatively short space of time when this Ointment is dilligently rubbed into the parts affected, even after every other means have failed. In all serious maladies the Pills should be taken according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bad Legs,	Gout,
Bad Breasts,	Glandular Swelling
Burns,	Lumbago,
Buniors,	Piles,
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand-Flies.	Rheumatism,
Coco-bay,	Scalds,
Chiego-foot,	Sore Nipples,
Chilblains.	Sore-throats,
Chapped Hands,	Skin Diseases,
Corns (Soft)	Scurvy,
Cancers,	Sore-heads,
Contracted and Stiff Joints,	Tumors,
Elephantiasis,	Ulcers,
Fistulas,	Wounds,
	Yaws.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New-York and London," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cts. and $1 each.

There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidane of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.
November 1, 1859. 11-1y

Dr. J. Bovee Dods'

IMPE IAL WINE

BITTERS

ARE made from a pure and unadulterated Wine, which is about double the usual strength of other Wines, and is imported by only one house in the United States. Also, from the following valuable Roots, Herbs, &c., viz: Solomon's Seal, Spikenard, Comfrey, Camomile Flowers, Gentian, Wild Cherry Tree Bark, and Bayberry.

WE CHALLENGE

THE WORLD

TO PRODUCE

THEIR EQUAL!

We do not profess to have discovered some Roots "known only to the Indians of South America," and a cure for "all diseases which the flesh is heir too," but we claim to present to the public a truly [illegible]

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.

Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Disease of the Nervous System, Paralysis, Piles, Diseases peculiar to Females, Debility, and all cases requiring a Tonic, they are UNSURPASSED!

For Sore Throat, so common among the Clergy, they are truly valuable.

For the aged and infirm, or for persons of a weak constitution—for Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers, and all public speakers—for Book-Keepers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Students, Artists, and all persons leading a sedentary life, they will prove truly beneficial.

As a Beverage, they are wholesome, innocent, and delicious to the taste. They produce all the exhilerating effects of Brandy or Wine, without intoxicating; and are a valuable remedy for persons addicted to excessive use of strong drink, and wish to refrain from it. They are pure and entirely free from the poisons contained in the adulterated Wines and Liquors with which the country is flooded.

These Bitters not only cure, but prevent Disease, and should be used by all who live in a country where the water is bad, or where Chills and Fevers are prevalent. Being entirely innocent and harmless, they may be given freely to Children and Infants with impunity.

Physicians, Clergymen, and temperance advocates, as an act of humanity, should assist in spreading these truly valuable Bitters over the land, and thereby essentially aid in banishing Drunkenness and Disease.

CHARLES WIDDIFIELD & CO.,
Proprietors,
78 William Street, New York.

And for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS,
Sole Agents for Salisbury.
June 26. 53-1y.

SALT! SALT! SALT!

A LARGE LOT IN SEAMLESS BAGS FOR sale low, by SPRAGUE & CO.
May 29. [illegible]